THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII—No 3. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

MAXIMILIAN.

An Official Confirmation of His Execution.

Miramon and Mejia Share His Fate.

The Prince Shot with His Face to the Front, the Mexicans in the Back.

His Last Words, "Poor Carlotta!"

Strong Protest of the Prussian Minister Against the Execution of the Imperial Captive.

Rejoicings Among the Mexicans.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

MATAMORAS, June 28, via New Orleans, July 2.—Official information of the death of Maximilian, Miramon, and Mejia was received here yesterday. The report of Escobedo says they were condemned on the night of the 14th, the sentence confirmed at headquarters on the 15th, and the 16th designated as the day of execution. Their execution was, however, suspended by order of Juarez until the 19th, on which day, at 7 o'clock A. M., the three were shot. On the morning of the 18th the Prussian Minister made another attempt to save them, but failed.

Maximilian was shot faced to the front. His last words were "Poor Carlotta!" Miramon and Mejia were reduced from their rank and shot in the back.

General Berriozabal immediately communicated the news to General Reynolds, in Brownsville. There is great rejoicing in Mexico over the event.

Official information of the surrender of the capital to Diaz has also reached here. Marquez was deposed, and the city was surrendered by Ramon Tabera.

It is thought here that Juarez has started for the capital. Mexicans are jubilant, and foreigners are horror-stricken.

Letters from Juarez received at headquarters here, and which your Commissioner has the privilege of perusing, state that Maximilian, Mejia, and Miramon were sentenced to be shot on the morning of June 16, the sentence being promulgated on the morning of June 14. Subsequently the execution was postponed for three days to give Maximilian time to arrange his affairs, and it was announced that the execution would positively take place on the morning of June 19, at 11 o'clock. The Prussian and British Ministers visited Juarez at San Luis Potost to endeavor to arrest the doom of the unfortunate Prince; but their efforts were vain. Both had returned to Queretaro to take formal leave of Mexico when the Prince was executed.

Among Maximilian's papers found in Queretaro was a will, in case of his death, he appoints Theodosia Lanes, Jose Maria Lacunsea, and Marquez regents of the empire. Portions of Maximilian's service plate are on exhibition as trophies at Matamoras.

The following is the telegram of Escobedo to the Minister of War announcing the execution of Maximilian:—

SAN LUIS POTOSI, June 19, 1867.—Citizen Minister of War:—On the 14th inst., at 11 o'clock at night, the Council of War condemned Maximilian, of Hausburg; Miguel Miramon, and Thomas Mejia to suffer the extreme penalty of the law. The sentence having been confirmed at these headquarters, it was ordered to be carried into effect on the 16th. The execution was suspended by order of the supreme government until to day. It is now seven o'clock in the morning, at which time Maximilian has just been shot. Please communicate to the citizen President of the Republic. ESCOBEDO.

Immediately upon the receipt of the news General Berriozabal sent official information of it to General Reynolds, commanding the subdistrict of the Rio Grande. The event is now being celebrated with great rejoicing, manifested by ringing of bells, music, and other demonstrations.

The Baron Magnas, Prussian Minister, arrived at Queretaro the day before the execution, and immediately transmitted by telegraph a formal protest to Juarez, which was received at half-past nine o'clock on the evening of the same day, and in reply to which the following was transmitted:—

SAN LUIS POTOSI, June 18—10·10 P. M.—To Baron A. V. Magnas, at Queretaro:—I am sorry to say to you, in answer to your telegram which you have been pleased to send me this night, that I had expressed to you day before yesterday, the President of the republic is not of the opinion that it is possible to grant the pardon of Maximilian of Hausburg, consistent with the great considerations of justice and the necessity of insuring the future peace of the republic. I am, Baron, very respectfully your obedient servant, LERDO DE TEJADA.

The following is a translation of the protest of Baron Magnas:—

To his Excellency Senor Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada:—Having arrived to-day at Queretaro, I become aware that the prisoner condemned on the 14th inst. morally died on Sunday last. It is thus that all the world will consider it; for all their preparations to die having been made on that day, they waited during a whole hour to be taken to the place whence they were to receive their death before the order suspending the execution of the sentence was communicated to them by means of the telegraph. The humane custom of our age will not permit them, after suffering this horrible agony, to be put to death a second time to-morrow. In the name of humanity and of honor I conjure you to order that their lives be not taken; and I again repeat that I am certain that my sovereign, his Majesty the King of Prussia, and all the crowned heads of Europe united by ties of blood and kindred to the Prince prisoner—his brother, the Emperor of Austria; his cousin, the Queen of the British dominions; his brother-in-law, the King of the Belgians, and also the consort of the Queen of Spain and the Kings of Italy and Sweden—will readily agree to give to his Excellency, Senor Don Benito Juarez, all security that none of the prisoners shall again tread on Mexican soil. A. V. MAGNAS.

No authentic news has yet arrived as to the disposition of the body of Maximilian.

MAXIMILIAN'S FATE.

Movement in the French Senate—The United States Responsible.

The French Senate held a sitting Tuesday, June 18, M. Troplong in the chair. On the minutes of the last sitting being read,

Baron Dupin asked to be allowed again to express the concurrence in the eloquent language which the illustrious President of the senate has given utterance to in the preceding sitting, and by which he so well expressed the sentiments of the Senate and of all France on the occasion of the danger to which two Emperors had been exposed, one being the Emperor of the French.

But he desired that, to the expression of these sentiments, should be united the sympathies of France for a third Emperor, who also knows how to face death with intrepidity, and whose life is at this moment threatened by armed bands. It is a great honor, continued the honorable Senator, for our soldiers who went to Mexico to have carried with them only heroism, clemency after victory, and every generous and civilizing idea. But it would seem that in returning to their native country they have brought away every virtue, and that after them remains nothing to mark a country of civilization. It is of importance that from our higher Chamber a word should go forth expressive of the wish that a great crime should not be perpetrated, which would be an indelible stigma on the barbarians who might commit it.

Hope must be entertained that the voice of humanity will be powerful enough to prevent it. Let us trust that the United States will strive to the last to prevent a misfortune like this, because it is upon that Government, above all, that the responsibility would rest. Such are the sentiments which I desired to express in the Senate. They are those of France, and will most certainly find a powerful echo within these walls, where all so many Generals who have not acquired more lustre by their valor in battle than by their sentiments of humanity after victory. (General marks of approval.)

The President—The Senate cannot but join in the noble words just pronounced by Baron Dupin. Not only does the Chamber share his emotion, but all France feels as he does. The whole world knows sufficiently the sentiments of humanity and generosity of our country to prevent any doubt on the subject being entertained. (Renewed approbation.)

The minutes of the previous sitting were then adopted. Marshal Forey, detained at Nancy by the state of his health, excused himself for being absent from the sitting of the Senate.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN WAR.

Repulse of a Paraguayan Attack on the Allied Camp—Riot in Rio Janeiro—Brazilian Order for American Small Arms.

RIO JANEIRO, June 8, via Lisbon and London, July 2.—The news received in Rio from the seat of war on the Parana is dated to the 30th of May.

On the 21st of May the Paraguayan troops attacked the allied camp, but were repulsed with great loss. There have been riots in the city of Rio. The population became indignant at the conduct of three brothers, who, they alleged, had cruelly treated and imprisoned their own sister and her child. The people mustered in the streets, and the agitation proceeded to such an extent that the troops were called out to disperse the crowd. The cavalry charged on the people, and several persons were killed. The city is now quiet.

The Brazilian Government has sent an order to the United States for the purchase of five thousand breech-loaders for the purposes of the present war.

COLOMBIA.

Mosquera Captured—The Revolution at an End.

Private information which we have received from New Grenada states that on the 19th of last month the news reached Carthagena, from the interior, that Mosquera had been taken prisoner at Bogota, and that his principal general was now in command of the troops. The revolution had been entirely quelled, and everything would soon be restored to the good order that existed before Mosquera's forcible usurpation of the Government.

The Last Soldier of the Revolution.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

HIRAMSBURG, Ohio, June 22.—Having just visited John Grey, the last survivor of Washington's army, I desire through your columns to give the public some account of this interesting and solitary veteran.

He was born at Fairfax Court House, Va., January 6, 1764, and is consequently now in his one hundred and fourth year. During the revolution he at one time worked on the Mount Vernon estate for Washington, and says that he worked with the slaves of General Washington. He always calls Washington "The Gin'l."

Mr. Grey's father fell at White Plains, in 1780, and soon after the son enlisted, with Spartan heroism, at the early age of sixteen, taking up the musket that had just fallen from the lifeless hands of his gallant father. He served until the close of the war, and was mustered out at Richmond, Virginia, soon after the surrender of Cornwallis. During his term of service he participated in an engagement at Williamsburg, besides several skirmishes elsewhere, and was present at all the preliminary movements around Yorktown, and was finally at the memorable surrender of Cornwallis.

I took down a few of the old man's words when he was speaking of his service in the army. "I was," said he, "a mighty tough kind of a boy in them days. I often saw big, heavy men give out on the march, but I never lagged a foot behind." He says he was married three times, twice in Virginia and once in Ohio. His last wife is now sleeping in the family cemetery.

Mr. Grey has lived a sober, pious, and industrious life—a hard-working man and a Christian all his life.

For seventy-eight years he has been a consistent member of the Methodist Church. There are old men living near him now who have known him for forty years, and who say that they never knew of his doing or saying a wrong thing, nor ever heard any one say that he did. Few men have so pure and noble a record. Mr. Grey's education is very limited, for he was always poor, and the poor in Virginia had but little chance to learn much. Congress last winter gave the old man a pension of $500 per annum, obtained for him through the influence of Hon. John A. Bingham, a personal acquaintance of Mr. Grey. Little as it is, the old man seems well satisfied, although he is very poor. He is a zealous Republican, and hopes to live to vote once more. We bade the old hero goodby, and left him, feeling that we had met a noble specimen of a buried age.

Sickness of Jules Favre.

On the evening of June 16 the Parisian *cafes* were startled by a rumor that Jules Favre was lying at the point of death. The next morning it was ascertained that M. Favre had indeed been seized with a hemorrhage, which, for a time, gave the liveliest alarm to his attendants. M. Nelaton was summoned in haste, and succeeded in mastering the hemorrhage, expressing, however, a fear that it might recur. So far, announces *La France* of June 17, this has not happened, and M. Favre, although much weakened, seems likely to recover.

He will hardly be strong enough, however, to undertake the defense of the young Pole, Berezowski, and it is understood that this duty devolves upon M. Grevy. It is equally improbable that he will be able to take part in the debates on the Government measures concerning the press and public meetings. His absence at this juncture will be lamented by the opposition.

Old Sporting Books.

At the recent sale of the library of M. N. Yemeniz, a Lyons bibliophile, a numerous collection of old books on sporting of all kinds was disposed of. A fine copy of "Arrian on Coursing," which had originally belonged to the famous Huzard, fetched £2; three copies of "Le Livre du Roy Modus et de la Reine Ratio" fetched £20, £32, and £27 each. A magnificent manuscript of Gaston Phœbus on "La Chasse," containing colored miniatures depicting the hunting costumes and hounds of the middle ages, was knocked down to Mr. Bohn, of London, for £380. Mr. Bohn also bought Johan de Franchiere's work on hunting and falconry for £129. A very scarce work on goshawks and their training, by P. de Gommer, Chalons, 1794, brought £13; Johan Trepperel's work on falconry, £129; and a curious little work on wolf-hunting, written by a curate of Sanges, near Le Mans, in the seventeenth century, £12.

Aldermanic Wit in Worcester.

The Worcester (Mass.) Board of Aldermen are either a set of Shakespearian wags, or—the alternative is left open. In anticipation of the President's recent passage through their town, these worthy officials met to "take action" upon the course to be pursued towards the Chief Executive, and after a brief debate the following preamble and resolution were adopted:—

"*Whereas*, Information has been received that the President of the United States will pass through Worcester on the route of his journey from Washington to Boston: and whereas, a sense of propriety might dictate that some official action be taken in behalf of this city, in recognition of the presence of the chief officer of the nation;

Resolved, That the Board of Aldermen deem it inexpedient to take any action upon the matter."

This is capital! Dogberry himself never did anything better.

New Arrivals at Paris.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin arrived, incognito, on June 12. The Count and Countess of Flanders came on the 12th. The Prince and Princess Royal of Saxony came on the 14th. The Queen of England, the Queen of Spain, the King of Sweden, and the Grand Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha are anxiously expected. The King of Prussia, it is understood, has sent his regrets, and cannot bring himself to leave his swans, his aquatic amusements, and his Wagner.

NEWS FROM JAPAN.

Advices from Yokohama to June 1—Wreck of a Spanish Coolie Ship—Murder of the Captain and Sack of the Vessel—Shipments of Tea to New York.

YOKOHAMA, Japan, June 1, via San Francisco, July 1.—The ship Golden Fleece, from Yokohama as above, arrived this morning. Nothing of great importance had occurred subsequent to the departure of the Colorado. An English clerk in the employ of the Hong Kong and Shanghae Bank narrowly escaped assassination by reason of persisting in living outside the foreigners' limits. He was shot while at dinner.

The Spanish ship Bua Gallega was wrecked on Pulo Cercer de Moz, on May 3. She had coolie passengers. The captain was murdered by the coolies. She was doubtless bound for Havana. The ship was sacked by the coolies, who had succeeded in reaching the shore.

The British ship Havelock clears for New York in a few days, with three hundred thousand pounds of tea, and the ship Benefactress follows with a full cargo of tea, also for New York.

NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Refusal of the City Comptroller to Pay the Salaries of Officers Appointed by Governor Flanders—Arrest of an Alleged Murderer.

NEW ORLEANS, July 2.—An issue between the displaced officials of the city of New Orleans and General Sheridan has been made to-day, in the refusal of the Comptroller of the city to pay the salaries of municipal officers appointed by Governor Flanders, the appointee of the military authorities. The refusal is based upon the Attorney-General's opinion.

Robert S. Jones, late Judge of the Superior Court, and one of the alleged murderers of Cyrus Skiffer, has been arrested and will be tried by military commission. A speedy capture of his brother and accomplice is predicted.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

The New Cabinet and New Knights—Action of the Viceroy in Forming the Government.

OTTAWA, July 2—The following is a correct list of the ministry of the Dominion of Canada, which you receive in advance of the Canadian press:—

Sir John A. Macdonald, K. C. B., Minister of Justice.
Hon. G. E. Cartier, C. B., Minister of Militia.
Hon. A. T. Galt, C. B., Minister of Finance.
Hon. S. L. Tilley, C. B., Minister of Customs.
Hon. William Howland, Minister of Excises.
Hon. P. Mitchell, Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
Hon. W. McDougall, C. B., Minister of Public Works.
Hon. Alexander Campbell, Postmaster-General.
Jean C. Chapais Minister of Agriculture
Hon. Mr. Archibald, Secretary of the Provinces.
Hon. Hector L. Langevin, Secretary for Canada.
Hon. Adam J. Ferguson Blair, President of the Council.
Hon. Mr. Kenny, Receiver-General.

The population of the dominion of Canada is about 3,800,000 souls, and the extent of territory 377,045 square miles. The public debt is some $75,000,000, income about $18,000,000, and thus the new State enters the political world.

A Lady Fatally Injured by Burglars.

From the Boston Traveller, July 1.

About 1 o'clock on Saturday night two burglars entered the house of Mr. D. W. Whiting, on Main street, Melrose. Mr. Whiting was in New York, and the house was occupied by his wife and children. One of the latter, a son, heard a noise, and immediately got up and went into his mother's room for a light. He informed his mother that somebody had broken into the house, and found that she had heard the burglars, but supposed that he (the son) was up. She then started to go to her daughter's room to get a light, and in so doing had to pass the head of the flight of back stairs, the son in the meantime going down the front stairs. When Mrs. Whiting had arrived at the head of the back stairs and was about to pass along to her daughter's room, something struck her, and she was thrown down the whole flight of stairs, and was subsequently picked up wounded and bleeding, and in an insensible condition. As the burglars did not pass through on the front stairs, it is supposed that they must have gone down the back stairs, stepping over the wounded lady, and jumped out of the back window. Mrs. Whiting was immediately cared for. It was ascertained that her head was badly injured; that one of her ribs had been fractured, and that she was injured internally. Her wounds are serious, and it is feared she cannot recover. Nothing has been missed in the house, and it is thought the burglars failed to secure any booty.

CHANGING NAMES.

Mr. Vallandigham's late letter speaks of Henry Wilson *nee* Jeremiah Colbaith, as a matter of reproach. We do not know the reasons for Mr. Wilson's change of name in early life; but it is remarked by an exchange that as it is very common in New Hampshire, where Mr. Wilson was born, to change names by act of Legislature, for various reasons, it is hardly necessary to say that Mr. Wilson had a perfect right to have his name lawfully changed. The pedantry of Mr. Vallandigham in using a foreign word, adopted by him doubtless from a show bill, without understanding its signification, is noted by the Cincinnati *Gazette* as follows:—

"Mr. Wilson's name was changed from Jeremiah Colbaith, but he was not thereby changed from a female, as the gender of Mr. Vallandigham's participle *nee* signifies. In speaking of a masculine change of this sort it is necessary to use the masculine participle *ne*, to avoid declaring the miracle of a change of sexes.")

Apropos of the subject of changing names, we knew a gentleman in Louisville who had his name changed by the Kentucky Legislature on the ground that he could accomplish nothing with such a load to carry as that of *Smith*. He had a very pretty name bestowed instead, and had achieved some considerable reputation ere his death, which took place in the Union army while he was yet young.

The Cotton-Famine Fund.

An English paper says:—"As a very large balance remains in the hands of the treasurers to the Liverpool branch of the cotton-famine relief fund, it has been suggested that the best application of the money would be to found a convalescent hospital, in connection with the three hospitals already in existence, to which patients may be sent to gain strength for the operations, or to recover from them, or in which patients requiring purer air than they can get in the town can be accommodated. Subscribers representing an aggregate sum of £40,000 have consented to this appropriation, and as the Court of Chancery will have to sanction the scheme, it has been arranged to hold a public meeting of the subscribers."

Mortality Among French Generals.

The almost simultaneous death of three French officers is announced; one of them, Baron Anselme, a general of brigade, and the others, Morris and Maneque, generals of division.

General Morris for a long time commanded the cavalry of the Guard. During the last years of his life he served as inspector of the cavalry of the African Corps. General Maneque obtained his division by good conduct at Solferno. At the time of his death he was Inspector-General. Baron Anselme served for several years as chief of the general staff. During the last two years he has had a command at Orleans.

The Governorship of Sitka.

The New Haven *Journal* says:—The President has tendered the Governorship of our recent purchase from Russia to Hon. Benjamin Stark, of New London, Conn., lately a Democratic Senator from Oregon. Mr. Stark married, we believe, a Miss Moulthrop, of New Haven, and now lives in his native city, New London, on the wealth he acquired on the Pacific coast.

LABOR PRIZES.—A collection of rare books and manuscripts sold in Paris last week produced the enormous sum of $200,000.

SECOND EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY THE CABLES.

NAPOLEON'S SPEECH.

British Opinion of Liberty in France.

LONDON, July 2.—The London *Herald* and London *Star* newspapers published to-day, ridiculed Napoleon's idea of liberty in France, as expressed by him in his speech in the Exhibition building yesterday, before the assembled people and princes.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

Imperial Honors to American Citizens.

PARIS, July 2.—Mr. Beckwith, Commissioner of the United States at the French Exhibition, has been created an officer of the Legion of Honor by the Emperor Napoleon. Messrs. Charles Perkins, Lawrence Smith, Samuel B. Ruggles, Godwin Birney, Elias Howe, Kennedy, Mulat, and Chickering, have been created Knights of the Legion of Honor.

Gold Medal for a Philadelphian.

PARIS, July 2.—Samuel S. White, of Philadelphia, was awarded a *gold medal* on Saturday for improved artificial teeth.

MAXIMILIAN'S FATE.

British Sympathy with the Condemned Emperor—Juarez Denounced.

LONDON, July 2.—The London *Times* and London *Post* of this morning express, in their editorial columns, much pity for the fate of the ex-Emperor Maximilian, of Mexico, and denounce the cruelty of President Juarez in ordering his execution.

THE PAPAL CONVOCATION.

Episcopal Address to the Pope—The Towns of Italy Expressing Affection.

ROME, July 2.—His Holiness Pope Pius the Ninth has just received an address, expressive of their veneration and affection, from four hundred and ninety Catholic prelates, archbishops, and bishops. Deputations have arrived in the city from one hundred of the towns of Italy with addresses to the Holy Father. There is a grand *fete* to-day at the Villa Borgnese.

ITALY.

Unfriendly Policy of the Neighboring Powers.

FLORENCE, July 2.—In the session of the Legislative Chambers, of Italy on Monday, Deputy the Signor Boxio said he knew that Austria, and some of the other powers, were preparing treaty clauses hostile to the policy of Italy.

THE WAR IN CANDIA.

Reinforcements and Supplies for the Insurgents—Omar Pasha Operating Actively.

ATHENS, June 29.—The Greek blockade-runner Arkadi has made her fourteenth voyage to Candia. She landed five hundred volunteer recruits for the Christian insurgent army, two thousand muskets, and also supplies of food and other necessaries for the insurrectionary forces. The Arkadi was chased by the war vessels of the Turkish fleet, but again succeeded in escaping their vigilance. Omar Pasha was preparing to make another attack on the Christian position at Sphakis.

THE FENIANS.

Midnight Drillings and Arrests.

DUBLIN, July 2.—The secret drillings of the peasantry, it is supposed by Fenian emissaries, are continued in many parts of the country. Last Sunday night a party of police came upon a crowd of men so employed in a lonely place near the county Wicklow, which adjoins the county Dublin. The police succeeded in arresting six of the men, with the leader or officer in command.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

An Incendiary Fire at Portsmouth.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 1.—On Sunday morning, about 3 o'clock, a fire broke out in Portsmouth, Va., in a large frame residence situated on the corner of Court and Glasgow streets, and before the flames could be checked three dwelling-houses were consumed. The house where the fire broke out was separated from the adjoining destroyed property by a narrow opening about a foot wide, and in this slip an incendiary threw in a quantity of combustible material. The firemen were on the ground in a short time after the alarm was given, but their efforts were unavailing. The houses destroyed were all frame, and the total loss amounts to six thousand dollars, partly insured in a New Haven Company.

Registration Affairs in Norfolk and Portsmouth.

The registration in Norfolk having been completed and settled to the mutual satisfaction of both political parties and the whites and blacks, the public mind is now being agitated by the same work, which is rapidly progressing, in Portsmouth, so far as quietly and uneventfully as characterized the registration days in Norfolk. In Jefferson Ward a lively and animated scene is witnessed every day, and large crowds gather around the polls, watching with intense interest the result as the hours pass by. The press of the city continue to urge upon the people the prime necessity of registering, and of preventing themselves from being disfranchised when the morning of election arrives. In Jefferson Ward the blacks lead the whites by a considerable majority, and the result in Portsmouth will be the same as in Norfolk, and perhaps even a larger majority of the blacks.

Naval Intelligence.

The steam revenue cutter Nemaha, Captain Thomas Sands, which has lately been fitted out and thoroughly overhauled at Norfolk preparatory to the usual summer's cruise, leaves the ship yard to morrow, and takes her station in the Chesapeake Bay and Hampton Roads, to board all in-bound and out-ward-bound foreign vessels, and to protect the United States revenue laws. The cruising grounds of the Nemaha will extend from Cape Henry, Newport News, Hampton Roads to Cherrystone and Annapolis, making monthly trips to the latter station. The following is a list of the officers of the Nemaha:—Captain, Thomas Sands; First Lieutenant, A. J. Meicher; Engineer, H. Henshaw; First Assistant Engineer, Robert Satterly; Second Assistant Engineer, Abner Greenleaf; Pilot, P. Lyman. Her crew consists of 1 boatswain, 1 gunner, 2 quartermasters, 13 sailors, and 5 firemen.

A consolidation of steamship interests has lately been brought about by an arrangement which was effected between the Old Line Steamship Company of New York, comprising the steamers Saratoga and Niagara and the New Line, comprising the steamers Albemarle and Hatteras, rival companies, by which the latter company purchases the former steamers, and now possesses the exclusive monopoly of the trade between New York, Norfolk, and Richmond, Va.

Commander Richard L. Law, commanding the United States receiving ship New Hampshire, has been relieved by Commander William E. Fitzhugh, U. S. N.

The British steamship Melita is expected to arrive at Norfolk on Thursday next, and will be loaded direct for Liverpool with a cargo of cotton, tobacco, and naval stores.

To-day was the hottest day experienced in Norfolk this season—the thermometer at 11 o'clock A. M. standing 93 degrees in the shade.

The steamer Niagara arrived at Norfolk to-day from New York, and the steamer Hatteras yesterday, from the same place. The steamer McClellan, for Boston, sailed yesterday with a large cargo of truck from Norfolk.

Distinguished Visitors.

General Schofield is here on a short visit to his family at the Chesapeake Seminary, designing to spend a few days of the heated term. General Grant and family are expected at the Seminary shortly, and preparations have been made to receive them accordingly.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, July 3.

The Meeting of Congress—Illness of Judge Wayne, Etc.

At 12 o'clock to-day there was a majority of both Houses present at the Capitol of Republican members, and the Democrats having ascertained that fact, they did not attempt to defeat a quorum by absenting themselves at roll call.

It is not likely that much business will be done in session to-day, and it is believed that a caucus of Republican members will be held to-night to block out work for the session.

Judge Wayne, of the Supreme Court, is believed to be dying to-day.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Anti-Negro Riot Last Night—Bad Policemen, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, July 3.—The disturbance last evening between the negroes and whites in the western part of the city, near Howard and Centre streets, causes considerable excitement. There is much uncertainty as to its origin. The *American* says it was caused by the new Democratic police firing into crowds of colored men. The Colored Lincoln Zouave Company was out to welcome Thad. Stevens and Mr. Colfax, and on returning were unprovokedly assaulted by the whites and police. Several shots were fired, and one negro is reported wounded. No whites were injured.

Affairs in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 2.—The weather is intensely hot, the thermometer indicating 93 in the shade.

The city is very healthy, there being about less sickness than is generally known at this time of year.

The Stephens Circle of the Fenian Brotherhood had a meeting to-night at Mozart Hall, and were addressed by John Savage, of New York, on Wolf Tone and English interest in Ireland.

There have been eight deaths by suicide in this city and immediate vicinity in the last four weeks, and three other attempts at self-murder that were not successful.

There is on foot now an enterprise to connect Cincinnati and her nine existing street railroad lines by means of a road across the Suspension bridge and up Vine street.

There will be no general celebration of the Fourth of July here.

The association of Protestant ministers of the city still hold meetings to express their indignation at the way people pass the first day of the week here. They are peculiarly bitter against Sunday newspapers and Sunday beer drinking. They are much incensed against Mayor Wilstach because he will not aid them.

The Indian War.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Denver papers of the 28th and 29th ult. state that later arrivals from Santa Fe report that the Indian tribes are becoming troublesome in New Mexico, carrying off stock, and had killed one man in St. Mingel county, in the early part of June. The Navajoes and Apaches are especially hostile in their conduct towards the whites.

Two coaches arrived at Denver on the 25th ult., over the Smoky Hill route. They encountered no difficulties with the Indians, but were delayed on account of high water, which had caused damage to the lands and to the Pacific Railway. Several streams were rendered impassable.

Later advices say that the railway had been repaired.

A band of 200 Indians attacked Fort Wallace June 22, killing two soldiers, and wounding several others. Three Indians were known to have been killed.

The Salt Lake *Vidette*, of June 13, says that the Indians are driving off stock from the lower Beaver, in Utah.

Movements of Steamers.

NEW YORK, July 3.—Arrived, steamer Erin, from Liverpool. Her advices have been anticipated.

BOSTON, July 3.—The steamship Jura sailed this forenoon, with 143 passengers for Liverpool, and 25 for Halifax. She also takes out $185,000 in specie.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 3.—Stocks excited and active. Chicago and Rock Island, 97½; Reading, 109⅝; Canton Company, 47; Erie, 67½; Cleveland and Toledo, 121⅝; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 100½; Michigan Central, 115; Michigan Southern, 79½; New York Central, 103; Illinois Central, 121½; Cumberland preferred, 37½; Hudson River, 110½; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 110⅝; do. 1864, 107½; do. 1865, 107⅜; new issue, 106⅜; Seven-thirties, 106½; Money, 6 per cent. Sterling Exchange, 110⅜; at sight, 110⅝. Gold, 138¼.

TRAGEDY IN A COAL MINE.—The *Journal de Liège* says that the men engaged in reopening and repairing the works of the coal mine of Bow Buveur at Jemeppe, after reaching a depth of nearly 160 metres, have, at the end of four months, come upon a gallery communicating with the lower ladders; there they discovered seven bodies of the unfortunate workmen who were there imprisoned while making their way to the surface. The bodies are completely mummified, the shrivelled flesh adhering to the bones. This phenomenon is attributed to the abundant exhalations of carbonic acid gas. The bodies lay on their backs, one after the other, the hands being crossed under the head. Two were found locked in a close embrace. No satisfactory conclusion has as yet been arrived at as to the cause of the death of these men, whether from the inhalation of carbonic acid or from want of food, being thus entombed. The gallery was unsafe at the time the discovery was made, but care is being taken to ventilate it, and to bear away the bodies safely. The work of reparation is yet likely to be tedious, for much injury has been done, and the work requires to be set about with great caution.

—The steamer R. E. Lee recently made the trip between Memphis and Cairo, 240 miles, in 16 hours and 30 minutes, against a four mile current.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, July 3, 1867.

There was more disposition to operate in stocks this morning, and prices were rather firmer. Government bonds continue in fair demand. July, '65, 5-20s sold at 106¼, and '65 5-20s at 106⅝—no change. 10-40s was bid for 6s of 1881: 110¾ for '62 5-20s, and 106¼@106⅜ for June and August 7·30s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 99½@99⅝.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at from 54¼@54⅝, a slight advance; Pennsylvania Railroad at 53, no change; Catawissa preferred at 29@29½, an advance of 1; and Minehill at 56½, ex-dividend. 130 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 29½ for Little Schuylkill; 35½ for North Pennsylvania; 29 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; and 28 for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. 70 was bid for Second and Third; 43 for Chesnut and Walnut; 12½ for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; and 35 for Union.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 139½ was bid for First National; 140 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 55 for Commercial; 31 for Mechanics'; 58 for Penn Township; 57 for Girard; and 95 for Western.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 47, no change; 19½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 30 for preferred do.; 50 for Morris Canal; 118½ for Morris Canal preferred; and 16½ for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10¼ A. M., 138½; 11 A. M., 138¾; 12 M., 138½; 1 P. M., 138½, an advance of ⅛ on the closing price last evening.

—The N. Y. *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money on call is abundant at 4@6 per cent., and brokers are offered more than they can use. Commercial paper is quoted at 6@7¼ for best, and 8@9 for second grade. There is a noticeable increase in business among merchants, and in some branches the sales are quite large.

"Exchange is steady at the following quotations:—London 60 days, 109¾@110¼; sight, 110⅝@110⅝; commercial, 109@109⅝; Paris, long, 5·17½@5·13¾; short, 5·12½@5·10; Antwerp, 5·17½@5·12½; Swiss, 5·17½@5·13¾; Hamburg, 35@35⅝; Amsterdam, 40⅜@41¼; Frankfort, 40⅜@41¼; Bremen, 78¾@79⅛; Berlin, 72⅝@72⅞.

"In Freights the engagements to Liverpool are 180 packages Lard at 32s.; 500 bales Cotton at ⅛d.; 100 hhds. Tobacco at 27s. 6d.; 400 bbls. Pork at 32s.; 100 tons Wood at 12s., and 13,000 bushels Corn at 6d., and per steamer, 400 bales compressed Cotton at 9-16d. To London, 15 hhds. Tallow at 42s.; 100 hhds. Tobacco at 27s. 6d.; 500 bbls. Oil Cake at 15s.; 5000 bushels Peas at 6d., and 1000 bbls. Rosin at 2s. An Italian bark to Rotterdam and a British bark to Lisbon with Staves on private terms."

—We take pleasure in transferring to our columns, from a morning contemporary, the following just tribute to our able State Treasurer, W. H. Kemble, Esq.:—

"The activity of W. H. Kemble, the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, in his purpose to bring the debt of the State down to a minimum point, is worthy of all praise; and he is teaching the people a lesson which they may well adopt in their private business with great good to themselves. In our advertising columns this morning will be found an invitation from the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, for proposals for the sale to the Commonwealth, for cancellation, of the loans due and payable July 1, 1868. There are two million two hundred and sixty thousand dollars of this issue outstanding, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, and there can be but little doubt that proposals will be offered for the sale of the whole amount, as it is understood the interest on these bonds will cease immediately at maturity. Mr. Kemble seems to understand not only the theory but the philosophy of financiering. Since he was elected to office the State tax upon the people has been, at his suggestion, materially reduced; and, having seen this important object accomplished, he now proceeds, with an amount of intelligence and industry that has not been witnessed in his department for many years previously, to reduce the principal of the public debt, that the people may be relieved from the payment of taxes on account of the interest.

* * * * *

"What a marked contrast there is between the management of our State finances and those of our city! In the one case liquidation is the order of the day, and in the other, expansion of the debt. In the case of the Commonwealth the purpose is to relieve the people as much as possible from the burdens they are bearing; but in the case of the city, the 'policy' pursued is to oppress them more and more—not every year and every month only, but every day in the year."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Read R	54⅜	200 sh Read R	b15. 54⅝
100 do	b10. 54⅜	100 sh Ocean Oil	2·56
100 do	b15. 54⅜	100 do	2·56

FIRST BOARD.

$5000 5-20s '65 Jy cp	107⅛	40 sh Wilm'n R	s5. 52
$50 do. '65 Jy cp	106⅝	100 sh Cata Pf	29
$1100 City 6s, New	b. 99½	100 do	s60. 29
$1000 do. New	99⅝	100 do	b30. 29⅛
$100 do. New	99⅝	100 do	s60wn. 29⅜
$1000 do. N. s5wn.	99⅝	100 do	s60. 29⅜
$5000 Pa R 1 m 6s	b. 97	100 sh Read R	s30. 54⅝
$1000 Pittsb'g cp 5s	70½	200 do	b.s5. 54·69
$1000 do	70¾	100 do	s60. 54·69
$552·25 Sch N 6s, '72	91½	400 do	b. s5. 54·81
100 sh Ocean Oil	2·56	100 do	s60. 54⅝
27 sh Penna R	53	100 do	s10. 54⅝
5 do	53	100 do	b60. 54⅝
5 sh Leh N stk	47	100 do	s30. 54⅝
10 do	b5. 47	100 do	s60. 54⅝

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 108¾@109¼; do. 1862, 110¼@110⅜; do., 1864, 107⅛@107⅜; do., 1865, 107⅛@107⅜; do., 1865, new, 106¾@106⅞; do. 5s, 10-40s, 100⅜@101; do. 7·30s, Aug., 106¼@106⅜; do., June, 106⅛@106⅜; do., July, 106¼@106⅜; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 118¼@119⅛; do. August, 1864, 118¼@118⅝; do., October, 1864, 117⅛@117⅜; do., December, 1864, 116⅛@117⅛; do., May, 1865, 116⅛@116⅜; do., Aug., 1865, 115⅜@115⅝; do., September, 1865, 115@115⅛; October, 1865, 114⅛@115; Gold, 138¼@138⅝. Silver, 131½@133.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 108⅛@109⅛; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 110¼@110⅜; do., 1864, 107⅛@107⅜; do., 1865, 107⅛@108; do. new, 106⅛@106⅜; 5s, 10-40s, 100⅜

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Presidential Jokes.

From the Tribune.

Doomed, doubtless for our sins, to read all the speeches made by the President and his followers, not less than those made to the President and his followers, our weary eyes have often run down the closely printed column in search of that cheerful interpolation by which the reporters (sly dogs!) point out the jokes, just as a painter wrote, "This is a horse," under his problematical *chef d'œuvre;* and we have come to the agreeable conclusion that the American people are the easiest to tickle in the world, and beat the gods all hollow in ready and resonant laughter. Nor is it every nation which can boast of so many statesmen who are also wags of first-rate water; and we do not see why our Secretary of State should not follow the great example of Lord Bacon, and leave a jest-book for the recreation of future ages. It is wonderful how little fun will set a whole company to crowing. Thus, in the grave and academic groves of Yale, when the Secretary was introduced to the students as an LL. D. of that College, Mr. Seward, bowing, said "*Ad eundem.*" (Laughter.) For six long hours we have studied this joke, analyzed it, translated it, transported it, put it in the form of a conundrum, paraphrased it into an epigram, rendered it into Greek, read it backwards, sought for its esoteric and exoteric meaning, expecting every moment to burst into involuntary convulsions of mirth, but baffled, weary, and disappointed, we have come to the conclusion that its delicate essence was incapable of transportation, or that its distinguished author at that moment of delivery must have aided the comprehension of his auditors by some gesture or physiognomical expression at the precise moment of his delivery. Nothing is flatter than flat champagne, and this, doubtless, was an excellent quirk at the instant of its primal pop. We can only regret that we were not on the spot to enjoy it.

But the humors of P. M. G. Randall, upon the same occasion, were equally recondite, and quite as enthusiastically snickered at. "He had conceived a very unfavorable opinion of Yale College, because it always turns out the best of men." (Laughter and cheers.) The joke, evidently, here is on the words "turns out," that is, expels or rusticates. The students must be incorrigibly sad set of boys if they found anything to laugh at in this melancholy suggestion. If the P. M. G. had ever been rusticated himself, he would know that there is no fun in it whatever. What the Dons of the College thought of this flippant allusion to this most fearful penalty which it is in their power to inflict, we do not pretend to know; they may, for politeness sake, have joined in the laughter, in a hollow kind of way, but their private indignation must have wrenched the very Hebrew and Greek roots out of them, and we should not be surprised to learn that they determined on the spot never to make the P. M. G. either an A. B., or an A. M., or an LL.D., or a Ph. D., or an S. T. D., even *speciali gratia.*

We have a large collection of jokes, made at different points of the Presidential progress, but they are too numerous for commentary in our crowded columns, and we mean to keep them for private discipline and self-mortification at those moments when the exuberance of our spirits may be inconsistent with just views of the melancholy nature of human life. There are several quips of the President's making which might have set Democritus himself to blubbering; but we have compassion on our readers, and forbear to quote them.

The Fate of Maximilian and the Case of Jeff. Davis.

From the Herald.

In the interminable Mexican correspondence of Mr. Seward there is one little passage-at-arms between him and M. Drouyn de Lhuys, at that time French Minister of Foreign Affairs, which is worth reproducing. Maximilian had issued his decree of outlawry against the fighting Mexican Liberals, numbers of prisoners captured by the Imperialists under that decree had been executed, and still the bloody work continued. In the name of civilization and the cause of humanity Mr. Seward appealed to the French Government to interpose and put an end to this savage mode of warfare. The facetious French Minister substantially responded:—"Why do you appeal to us to redress these wrongs? Why not call upon the Government of Mexico—that which you recognize, the Government of Juarez? He is your man." The point of this humorous reply will be understood when it is remembered that just then Juarez was the dimmest shadow of a ruler, cooped up in El Paso, on the extreme northern frontier of Mexico, with not an inch of ground he could call his own, and depending for his personal safety on his chances in the last resort of escaping from the French dragoons by running over the river into the United States. But what a commentary upon this grim joke of the French Government do we now read in the terrible ending of Maximilian and his empire! The moral of this scrap of history, which we commend to the Emperor Napoleon, is this, how narrow is the vision of the keenest sighted diplomat in regard to coming events!

We might further pursue this inviting text, but for the more attractive argument suggested by the peculiar views of the New York *Tribune* on the fate of Maximilian. The philosopher Greeley, who in the matter of human kindness yields the generous milk of a Durham cow, says that he feels more keenly this cruelty to Maximilian "because of our treatment of Jefferson Davis." We had men among us with whom, "like the cannibals of Africa, the only fruits of victory were the wasted bodies of their enemies." Horrible thought! "But the better sense of the people prevailed, and the leader in one of the greatest rebellions was set free," says the rejoicing Greeley. The people! What had the people to do with it? Nothing. What are the leading facts in this case? Simply these:—Jefferson Davis was the chief of the most formidable rebellion in history. His armies at length were beaten, and, fearful of that "sour apple tree," he fled, and was heading for Cuba or Mexico, when a proclamation was issued from President Johnson denouncing him as a conspirator with others in the assassination of President Lincoln, and offering a reward of one hundred thousand dollars for his capture. He was captured in Georgia by a detachment of Union troopers; he was brought back to Virginia, and locked up as a prisoner in Fortress Monroe.

Months have elapsed with Davis under lock and key, when the idea that he is to be tried as a murderer is superseded by the general impression that in the course of time if he lives, he is to be tried as a traitor. But between the new ideas of President Johnson and the technical quibblings of Chief Justice Chase, and the difficulties suggested by the Attorney-General, and the backing and filling of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, the chief of rebeldom continues to be held as a prisoner for nearly two years, without any trial, or any prospect of a trial as murderer or traitor. At last, chiefly through the activity in his behalf of his principal legal adviser, Mr. Charles O'Conor, of this city, he is brought up before Judge Underwood, of the United States District Court, at Richmond, in the character of a Rebel. It is then found that by a law of 1862 Rebellion is a bailable offense, and Mr. O'Conor, beginning with the "milk of human kindness" man, Greeley, between whom and the subjugated John Minor Botts, Gerrit Smith is sandwiched, triumphantly parades his roll of bondsmen to the tune of one hundred thousand dollars. Thus released, through the patient and skilful management of Charles O'Conor, Davis, like a conquering hero, hastens from "the Yankee flag" to the new Dominion of Canada, that "happy hunting ground," as peace makers, of Jake Thompson, C. C. Clay, Bev. Tucker, George Sanders, Horace Greeley and Colorado Jewett.

These are the leading facts in this case of Jeff. Davis, from which it is apparent that O'Conor is the lion of the play and Greeley chief of the donkeys. A hundred thousand dollars is first offered and then paid for the capture of Davis as an assassin, another hundred thousand is expended in holding him as a prisoner, and then he is discharged on the promise of Greeley and others to fork over a hundred thousand in case the accused shall fail to come to time when called for to be tried as a Rebel. In this financial exhibit the Government is out of pocket two hundred thousand dollars. Does anybody suppose that for a hundred years to come, by the court at Richmond, before which he is bound in that other hundred thousand, Davis will be called for? No. What, then, have we to boast of in this business? We can boast that, from President Johnson down to Judge Underwood, all our Government officials have acted like a parcel of weak-headed and foolish old grannies, that Greeley has been consistent with his Niagara negotiations, that the Government stands disgraced before the world in the detention and in the discharge of the prisoner, that Davis is not an assassination conspirator nor a traitor, but that he is only a Rebel, and that rebellion is not treason.

Now, we hold that in the person of the head chief of the late Rebellion the people of the United States, while they did not desire the blood of the prisoner, did desire and expect a trial which would define and establish the crime of treason, and the powers of the Government in suppressing a rebellion of individuals or States and in punishing the conspirators and in reconstructing the States involved in it. Thus, what has been settled by the war, it was expected, would be established as the law. In all this the country has been disappointed; and as the case of Davis stands to-day, he needs only a pardon from President Johnson to become Greeley's candidate for the next Presidency.

In Mexico, where they have had a longer experience in revolutions, they deal more decisively, right or wrong, with their defeated revolutionary leaders. Maximilian, with the empire No. 2, has been dealt with as was Yturbide, of the empire No. 1. Santa Anna may be placed in the same category, and, considering that three or four banishments have not cured him, he will probably be the next victim of a file of soldiers, if not already put out of the way. Juarez may justify himself on the plea of sacrificing Maximilian to save his own life. As it is, his next turn may be the reopening of his old cigar store in New Orleans. A parallel between the semi-barbarians of Mexico and the people of the United States does not touch the Mexican in reference to Maximilian's execution. We might as well hold up the usages of civilized warfare to the white squatters of Colorado in behalf of the Indians. States and communities are controlled by the circumstances around them, as we have been in this case of Jeff. Davis, and as the Mexicans have been in the case of Maximilian, and as the Colorado white squatters are in their bounties for Indian scalps with the ears on. Such cheap magnanimity as that of Greeley in behalf of Jeff. Davis will provoke a laugh from the incredulous Mexicans, and it is worth nothing more.

The Murder of Maximilian.

From the Times.

There is little room for doubt that Maximilian has been shot by the Republican Government of Mexico, which first bribed one of his officers to betray him. The Austrian Embassy at Washington seems to have received official advices to this effect.

There is not a man anywhere, with a spark of honorable feeling in his nature, who will hear this news without emotion—without sympathy for this noble and gallant young Prince, and detestation for the monsters who have glutted their vengeance in his blood. He has been the victim of selfish treachery from the very beginning. He was betrayed into the adventure by the Emperor of France, who afterwards deserted him, and when, taking counsel of his courage and his honor rather than his fears, he persisted in maintaining the contest long after it had become hopeless, he fell finally into the hands of his enemies only through the mercenary treachery of one of the Mexican officers who had been fighting by his side.

Nothing could be more manly or more honorable than the conduct of Maximilian through the whole of this most unhappy adventure. His personal bearing has been beyond reproach. Deserted by those who had engaged him in the enterprise, abandoned by the powerful ruler who, for his own purposes, had forced him (to use his own language) to "choose between death and dishonor," afflicted beyond measure in the affliction worse than death which fell upon his devoted wife—all these griefs and tribulations only nerved his naturally gentle spirit to a heroic temper, and opened for him a career of sacrifice and courage which will give him a loftier and more lasting place in history than any success, however brilliant, could have won.

Those who remember only the political mission of the Austrian Prince, should in justice recall the circumstances under which he entered upon it. He did not come unasked—he was invited by Mexicans, who, he was told, represented the real sentiment of the nation, to aid in its deliverance from anarchy and ruin. He sought, not the conquest, but the regeneration of the country to which he had been invited. He refused the invitation until it had been sanctioned and seconded, as he believed, by the voice of the people. He was a stranger to its broils, and owed no allegiance to any of the parties which were contending for mastery upon the ruins of its peace and prosperity. From our point of view his victory would have been a calamity—not that it would have made the condition of Mexico worse than it is, but because it would have struck a disastrous blow at the cause of republicanism on this continent. But he could not be expected to regard the subject in this light. He was not pledged to the Monroe doctrine—he had no faith in republican principles, for he had never had experience of them; and he believed, sincerely and truly, that foreign intervention was absolutely essential to the regeneration and redemption of the Mexican nation.

His death will convince more than half the world, before incredulous, that he was right. It is hard to believe that men capable of such a crime are capable of self-government, or fit to be entrusted with authority. They are insensible alike to every sentiment of honor and to every dictate of prudence. The brutal instinct—the thirst for blood—is uppermost in their natures. The hour of victory is with them not the hour for generous sentiments, but for revenge, for cruelty, for insolent defiance of all magnanimous policy and of the public sentiment of the Christian world.

The murder of Maximilian, which is but one of the scores of murders that mark their triumph, bodes ill for the Republican Government of Mexico. It deprives it of all sympathy from other nations, and brings upon it the distrust, the scorn, and the hatred of them all. And it shows that it is no national triumph that has been achieved—it is no victory of principle prevailing over faction, and finding its consummation in the development of a generous and kindly patriotic sentiment. It is simply a triumph of faction—low in its aims, never more venomous than in its success, and violent and cruel just in proportion to the helplessness of its disabled victims. There is no hope of lasting peace for a party or a government which celebrates so signal a triumph by so signal a crime.

Why We Are Warring with Savages.

From the World.

The hostility of the Indians on the plains will increase in a measure exactly proportionate to the direct and uncompromising hostility against them of the resident whites and the United States military forces. A decisive contest with these people must necessarily be so barbarous, so long continued, and so costly, that it would be a relief to hear that General Sherman was successfully trying to inaugurate such a pacific policy as would bring about another series of unmistakable treaties with them before the co-operative measures of defense and offense which they are now perfecting are matured. The difficulties in the way of dealing with the Indians now are chiefly these:—

1. The Government treaties with most of the tribes, whereby regular annuities of money and goods were to be paid to them, have been shamefully broken by several Government agents and commissioners, who withheld for years, through various cheating devices for their own benefit and that of the traders with whom they were allied, the dues to the Indians placed in their charge.

2. The troops quartered on the plains have repeatedly invaded the territory set apart for the Indians, for the purpose of locating wagon roads, protecting parties in search of mines, and establishing the nuclei of white settlements where there was no right to establish them. The new road to the Montana gold mines is one of these routes.

3. Both the Pacific Railroad lines, which are being built westward from the Missouri directly penetrate the tracts belonging to the Indians, and the building parties employed have been, from the first, accustomed to have arms in racks attached to the ceilings of the cars, to defend themselves against the very naturally expected resistance of the savages.

4. The overland and several branch routes intrude likewise upon Indian territory; so that it is customary for the officials and ostlers employed at the different stations, and the drivers of stages and wagons, to keep small armories of rifles, shot guns, and revolvers handy to repel an attack.

5. Since the understanding has become general that the Indians were to be regarded as always hostile, the setters and frontiersmen of Montana, Colorado, and other territories, the employés of the overland route and of the overland express companies, and the working parties of the two Pacific Railroads, are all said to have assumed an attitude of deadly enmity towards the Indians; to have formed themselves into parties for scalp-hunting; to have, in fact, resolved upon and pursued the policy of shooting all Indians at sight, and holding no peaceful communication with them.

6. The United States Military Commanders and the agents of the Department of the Interior, at the late council held with Satanta and other chiefs, did not suggest or intimtae any desire or intention on the part of the Government to revalidate the treaties with, and restore the theretofore existing rights of, the several tribes; but, on the contrary, dealt merely in vague assurances that other territories would be set apart for them at the discretion of the Government, coupled with irritating threats against them in case they should not behave themselves as the Government and their white neighbors desired them to behave.

These are the facts. It is probable, also, that the railroad companies and the Territorial officials would rather prefer, than otherwise, an exterminating Indian war. The former would have a great deal of profitable transportation to do, and are, besides, anxious to realize upon their immense grants of land before the Indian title to them is extinguished in the ordinary way. The latter would have an indirect interest in the benefit which would accrue to contractors, traders, and speculators in the Government debt incurred, in the Territories. With the Indian business in such a muddle; with a feeling of uncompromising hostility among the Western people and officials aroused to oppose any peaceful solution of the difficulties, it is not very surprising that we are being brought nearer every day to a barbarous war of extermination, which would cost the Federal Treasury hundreds of millions of dollars.

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BUT IF YOU WANT GOOD TEA, GO TO WILSON'S old-established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—PURE COLONG.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—FINE YOUNG HYSON.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—GIVES UNIversal satisfaction.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—PURE JAPAN.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—RICH AND FRAgrant.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—EVERYBODY likes it. 6 12 ws24t

WM. MOLAND & SON'S
PURE LARD,
IN TIERCES, BARRELS, AND TUBS.
FINE HAMS,
AND PROVISIONS GENERALLY.
CHESNUT STREET WHARF,
6 17 mwsim SOUTH SIDE.

NEW
SMOKED AND SPICED SALMON,
FIRST OF THE SEASON.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS
Dealer in Fine Groceries
11 7 rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

JAPANESE POWCHONG TEA,
THE FINEST QUALITY IMPORTED.
Emperor and other fine chops OOLONGS.
New crop YOUNG HYSON and GUNPOWDER and genuine CHULAN TEA.
For sale by the package or retail, at
JAMES R. WEBB'S,
5 14 Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

GARFIELD'S
SUPERIOR CIDER VINEGAR
Warranted free from all POISONOUS ACIDS.
For sale by all Grocers, and by the Sole Agents,
PAUL & FERGUSON,
4 19 2m8 NO. 18 NORTH WATER ST.

WANTS.

WANTED, FIVE HUNDRED RECRUITS for the U. S. Marine Corps. Recruits must be able-bodied, young, unmarried men. They will be employed in the Government Navy-yards and in Ships of War on foreign stations. For further information apply to
JAMES LEWIS,
4 19 fmw tf Captain and Recruiting Officer, No. 311 S. FRONT Street.

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,
AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER
For Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.

This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.
Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers,
WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,
1 2mwf No. 72½ MARKET Street.

Old Rye Whiskies.
THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF
FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES
IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY
HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,
Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,
WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865, '66, and of this year up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Ericsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

AMUSEMENTS.

KELLEY'S
GIFT CONCERTS.
KELLEY'S FIRST GRAND
North American Gift Concert
Is Now Positively Fixed to Take Place
AT COOPER INSTITUTE, N. Y. CITY,
SATURDAY, July 13, 1867.

A CARD.—The proprietors of the North American Gift Concert, advertised to take place at the Wabash avenue Rink, Chicago, Ill., and postponed, have the pleasure to announce that it will take place at Cooper Institute, New York, by the earnest request of thousands of subscribers in the Middle and Eastern States, where a large share of our tickets have been sold, and that a series of Concerts will be given, to be followed in rapid succession.

The delay in its completion has been unavoidable, notwithstanding the sale of tickets has been immense and without a parallel on this continent. Under any circumstances the Concert will now be given as above stated.

500,000 VALUABLE GIFTS, VALUED AT FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, WILL BE PRESENTED TO TICKET-HOLDERS, INCLUDING $100,000 IN GREENBACKS.

For fifteen years we have been engaged in business, and we point with pride to the reputation we have won for honesty and integrity. Many of the prominent citizens of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago will bear witness to the statement that we have never made any promises to the public that we have not sacredly fulfilled, and we refer to the leading bankers and merchants of these cities for our character for fair dealing.

In spite of every obstacle, we shall prove to the public that the North American Gift Concerts will be conducted honorably, and that all the gifts advertised will be distributed fairly and to the satisfaction of our patrons.

The delay in the completion of this gigantic enterprise has been solely in the interest of the ticket-holders. This is the largest undertaking of the kind ever brought to a successful termination in the United States.

Tickets sold for Concert to take place at Wabash Avenue Rink, Chicago, Illinois, are good for this Concert at Cooper Institute, New York City.

A present given with every concert ticket.

1 Gift in Greenbacks			$20,000
1	do	do	10,000
1	do	do	5,000
1	do	do	4,000
1	do	do	3,000
1	do	do	2,000
20	do	do	$1000 each	20,000
10	do	do	$500 each	10,000
1840 Gifts in Greenbacks, amounting to			18,000
1 Gift Residence in Chicago			5,000
400 Gold Watches, amounting to			50,000
400 Silver Watches, amounting to			21,000
And the balance, comprising Pianos, Melodeons, and other Gifts, amounting to			324,000
Making 500,000 Gifts.			

A committee to be chosen by ticket holders at the first Concert will promptly distribute the presents, one to every concert ticket holder, and their report will be published in "Kelley's Weekly," with portrait and biographical sketch of the persons receiving the thirty largest gifts, and be sent to all ticket holders at once. The tickets from our numerous agents having been gathered in, persons disappointed in being unable at our principal office to obtain tickets, can now be supplied, as long as they last, by addressing us at No. 691 Broadway, New York. Tickets will be sent promptly by mail, on receipt of price and stamp for return postage.

We will send 5 tickets for $1 50; 10 for $2 00; and 20 for $3 75. Send the name of each subscriber, and their Post Office address, and town and State. Money by Draft, Post Office Order, Express, or in Registered Letters, may be sent at our risk. Address all communications to A. A. KELLEY & CO.,
6 26 14t No. 691 BROADWAY, New York.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8 o'clock.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
LAST WEEK OF G. L. FOX.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, AND WEDNESDAY,
JACK AND GILL.
Jackdaw Jaculation.....G. L. FOX
THURSDAY, FOURTH OF JULY, AT 2 O'CLOCK,
A GRAND MATINEE.
JACK AND GILL,
and a Drama.
G. L FOX IN TWO PIECES.
FRIDAY—LAST BENEFIT OF G. L. FOX.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON—JACK AND GILL.
Saturday Night, Last Time of JACK AND GILL.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. Cor. NINTH and WALNUT—Begins at 8.
THREE LAST PERFORMANCES OF THE SEASON.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, July 3, the great Drama, in six acts, of
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, July 4,
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
Doors open at 12. Commence at 2 o'clock.
THURSDAY EVENING, July 4,
LAST NIGHT OF THE DRAMATIC SEASON.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

BIERSTADT'S LAST GREAT PAINTING, THE DOMES OF THE GREAT YO-SEMITE, now on exhibition,
DAY AND EVENING,
in the Southeast Gallery of the
ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS. [6 5tf

HO! FOR SMITH'S ISLAND! FRESH AIR—BEAUTIFUL SCENERY—HEALTHFUL EXERCISE—THE BATH—ENTERTAINMENT OF THE BEST KIND.
MRS. MARY LAKEMEYER
respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she will open the beautiful Island Pleasure Ground known as
SMITH'S ISLAND,
on SUNDAY next, May 5. She invites all to come and enjoy with her the delights of this favorite summer resort. 4 30 tf

BILLIARD ROOMS.

BIRD. BIRD. BIRD.
After several months' preparation, Mr. C. BIRD has opened his new and spacious establishment for the entertainment of his friends, and the public in general, at Nos. 603 and 607 ARCH Street.

The first and second floors are fitted up as Billiard Rooms, and furnished with twelve first-class tables, while the appurtenances and adornments comprise everything which can conduce to the comfort and convenience of the players. In the basement are four new and splendid Bowling Alleys, for those who wish to develope their muscle in anticipation of the base-ball season. A Restaurant is attached, where everything in the edible line can be had of the best quality, and at the shortest notice. The following well-known gentlemen have been secured as Assistants, and will preside over the various departments:—

PRESS. G. WOODNUTT,
SAMUEL DOUGLASS,
JOHN HOOD,
WILLIAM E. GILLMORE,
HENRY W. DUNCAN,
PHILIP GRUMBRECHT, Restaurateur.

While Mr. BIRD will hold a careful supervision over all. He ventures to say that, taken all in all, there has nothing ever been started in Philadelphia approaching this establishment in completeness of arrangement and attention to the comfort of the public.
6 18 1m C. BIRD, Proprietor.

PATENT MOSQUITO BAR.
JUST ISSUED.
EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE ONE.
Fortune to be made in every State. Call and see one of them.
Can be manufactured very low.
STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE BY
HOLLAND & HIBBS,
6 10 1m NO. 1931 BROWN STREET.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices. A. PETSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette.
5 10 GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street

WATCHES JEWELRY, ETC.

AMERICAN WATCHES.
W. W. CASSIDY,
NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
PHILADELPHIA
ASKS ATTENTION TO HIS
VARIED AND EXTENSIVE STOCK
OF
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
AND
SILVER-WARE.

Customers may be assured that none but reliable articles, at reasonable prices, will be sold at his store. A fine assortment of
PLATED-WARE CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
WATCHES and JEWELRY carefully repaired. Orders by mail promptly attended to. [4 10 ws

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO PROPRIETORS OF HOTELS AND STEAMBOAT COMPANIES.

The undersigned beg leave to inform Proprietors of Hotels, Restaurants, and Steamboat Companies that they are now better prepared than ever to furnish them with FIRST QUALITY HARD METAL SILVER SOLDERED, TRIPLE-PLATED TABLE WARE, viz.:—Forks and Spoons (heavy stock), Butter and Tea Castors, Sugars, Creams, Bread and Cake Baskets, Pickle Jars, Side Dishes (all sizes), Ice Pitchers, Cups, Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Knives (plated throughout), and in fact everything required to furnish tables in the most complete manner.

These goods are all of our own manufacture, and are plate, bearing our stamp, and warranted in every respect to be as represented.

Our facilities for getting out goods in the shortest possible space of time are unsurpassed. Having furnished some of the largest Hotels and Steamboats in the country, we refer to them with pride, as our Ware can be examined and seen in daily use at
La Pierre House, Philadelphia.
Ashland House, Philadelphia.
St. Charles Hotel, Pittsburg.
United States Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.
National Hotel, Washington.
Steamer Great Republic, St. Louis and New Orleans trade.
Steamship Tioga, Philadelphia and Southern Steamship Company, etc. etc.

MEAD & CO.,
Manufacturers of Silver-Plated Ware and Furnishers of Hotels and Steamers,
NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
4 4 3mrp] SOUTH SIDE, SECOND FLOOR.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,
NO. 802 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large and handsome assortment of
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE,
ETC.
ICE PITCHERS in great variety.
A large assortment of small STUDS, for boies, just received.
WATCHES repaired in the best manner and guaranteed. 5

FRENCH CLOCKS.
G. RUSSELL & CO.,
NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Have just received per steamship Europa, an invoice of
MANTLE CLOCKS,
Purchased in Paris since the opening of the Exhibition, which for beauty of design and workmanship cannot be excelled, and they are offered at prices which invite competition.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
Manufacturers of
Gold and Silver Watch Cases,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
WATCHES.
Office—No. 12 South SIXTH Street.
Manufactory—No. 22 South FIFTH Street.
4 1 PHILADELPHIA

JOHN BOWMAN,
No. 704 ARCH Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
SILVER AND PLATEDWARE.
Our GOODS are decidedly the cheapest in the market for
TRIPLE PLATE, A No. 1.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES,
EVERY DESCRIPTION suitable for
BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
SOLID SILVER-WARE.

TY INTELLIGENCE.

(ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.)

HERIFF'S SALE.—On Monday evening the wing described properties were sold by the iff for the prices named:—

ree-story brick house and lot, east side of h street, 144 feet 9 inches south of Parrish t, 18 feet front, 80 feet deep. Ground-rent, $6050.

ree-story brick house and lot, north side of es street, 89 feet 2¼ inches west of Tenth t, $6000.

ree-story brick house and lot, north side of es street, 106 feet 2¼ inches west of Tenth t, 17 feet front, 80 feet deep. $6000.

ree-story brick house and lot, north side of es street, 123 feet 2¼ inches west of Tenth t, 17 feet front, 80 feet deep. $6000.

ree-story brick house and lot, south side of in street, 155 feet 3½ inches west of Fifteenth et, 23 feet 6 inches front and 69 feet 7 inches p on east line, and on the west 63 feet and ement of light and air 4 feet 6 inches on east- d side of lot. $5050.

hree-story brick house and lot, east side of rvine street, 127 feet 3 inches south of Ox- d street, 15 feet 3 inches front, 75 feet deep, 00.

hree-story brick house and lot, east side of hteenth street, 34 feet south of Bedford et. $500.

rick house and lot, north side of New street, ween Front and Second streets, 43 feet 4 ches front, 54 feet deep, thence 58 feet 4 inches de and 21 feet 3 inches deep. $2300.

Three-story brick market house, public hall, c., and lot S. E. corner Poplar and Seventeenth eets; east 57 feet, south 80 feet, east 23 feet, uth 16 feet, west 80 feet, north 96 feet. $25,000.

Three-story brick house and lot, south side of Poplar street, 57 feet east of Seventeenth street, 2 feet front, 80 feet deep. $6000.

Three-story brick house and lot northwest side of Richmond street, 111 feet northeast of Huntingdon street. 17 feet front, 100 feet deep. Ground-rent, $23·80. $3000.

Three-story factory, about 80 by 43 feet; steam boiler and engine house and lot, northwest side Worth street, Frankford, 361 8-10 feet northeast of Oxford street. $6200.

Brick house and lot northeast side of Perkiomen street, 120 feet northwest of Francis street, 20 feet front, 100 feet deep. $1400.

Three-story brick house and lot, corner of Tenth and Passyunk road. $4300.

Three-story brick house and lot, north side Washington avenue, 61 feet 3 inches east of Church street, front, 77 feet 6 inches deep. $1600.

Three-story brick house and lot, west side of Fifteenth street, 122 feet north of Cherry street, 22 feet front, 51 feet deep. Ground rent, $120. $2500.

Brick stable, coach house and lot, south side of Lyndall's alley, 87 feet west of Twelfth street, 20 feet front, 37 feet deep. $2200.

Three contiguous houses and lot, southwest corner of a four-feet alley and Wilcox street, 54 feet west of Nineteenth street. $4500.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE C. C. P.—At a meeting of the members of the Philadelphia bar, irrespective of party, held in the Supreme Court-room on the 2d of July, 1867, Eli K. Price, Esq., was called to the chair, and James E. Gowen was appointed Secretary.

On motion of Horatio Hubbell, Esq., seconded by Samuel C. Perkins, Esq., and after remarks by Horatio Hubbell, Samuel C. Perkins, John B. Colhoun, Samuel G. Thompson, Henry C. Townsend, and Samuel H. Perkins, Esqs., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That in the ensuing election for an Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, this meeting, composed of members of the bar, without distinction of party, being well satisfied of the integrity, impartiality, learning, industry, and uprightness of the Honorable James R. Ludlow, the present incumbent, do hereby formally nominate and most earnestly recommend him as the citizens' candidate for re-election, irrespective of party.

Resolved, That this meeting is of the sincere opinion that it would be detrimental to the interests of this great city to displace Judge Ludlow, a man of long and tried experience, and substitute another in his place who would have to learn what the other has acquired.

Resolved, That in his unblemished character, industrious assiduity, and amiable and unaffected deportment, we have every confidence that Judge Ludlow will always show himself, as heretofore, a good and worthy citizen and conscientious magistrate.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of the meeting be published in the *Legal Intelligencer*, and in the daily newspapers of this city.

The meeting then adjourned,

ELI K. PRICE, Chairman.

JAMES E. GOWEN, Secretary.

KEYSTONE PUBLIC SCHOOL HOUSE.—Yesterday afternoon, at five o'clock, the ceremonies connected with the laying of the corner-stone of this new school house took place at Nineteenth and Barker streets. Yesterday we gave the dimensions and general construction of the building, which will be of brownstone. The occasion yesterday was one of a great deal of interest, quite a number assembling to witness the proceedings, among whom were the School Board of the Ninth Section, members of the Board of Control, members of Councils, and many other eminent citizens of our city, with a great crowd of spectators. A commodious stand was erected in the rear of the northeast corner for the accommodation of the speakers and Directors, and at the hour appointed John Fareira, Esq., President of the Board of Directors of the Ninth Section, placed the stone in position.

Eloquent addresses were made by the Hon. Morton McMichael, Edward Shippen, Esq., Judge William L. Peirce, and Richard Ludlow, Esq., after which the invited guests partook of a collation in a building adjacent to the grounds.

The leaden box deposited in the corner-stone contained the following:—

A copy of each of the daily city papers issued yesterday; a copy of the last annual report of the School Board; a list containing the names of the officers and teachers in the Ninth Section; a year book of facts of Zane Street Grammar School for 1861 and 1862, and a silver medal having inscribed upon it the names of the officers of the Ninth Section.

POLICE AFFAIRS.—Last evening Dr. Paul M. Brennan and two other men, named Francis and Owens, were before Alderman Beitler, charged with fighting in a bar-room in the neighborhood of Eighth and Chesnut streets. It appears that Francis and Owens met Dr. Brennan at the Continental Hotel, and after some conversation the trio walked down to Eighth and Chesnut streets to take a drink. While in the bar-room a difficulty occurred between Brennan and Francis, and both parties were pretty well disfigured about the face, the Doctor's cane taking a conspicuous part in the melee. Francis, it is alleged, interfered in the affair and came in for his share of punishment. The police made their appearance when the fight was at its height, and the entire party were conveyed to the Central Station, where, after a hearing, Francis and Owens were held in $1000 bail to answer, and Brennan was held in $500 bail to keep the peace. Each of the contestants showed marks of rough usage, Brennan being severely cut in the forehead.

POLICEMAN C. MATTHEWS, of the Eighth District, arrested, yesterday afternoon, one Patrick Farris, and while taking him to the Police Station, was stabbed in the right arm-pit by Farris, with a pocket knife, and severely, but it is thought not dangerously, wounded. The prisoner would have escaped had it not been for two citizens who seized him and aided in taking him to the lock-up. He will have a hearing to-day.

SUNSTROKE.—George Groves, aged thirty years, a teamster, employed by William G. Kitchen, of Roxborough, was overcome by the heat yesterday, at Third and Dock streets, and fell from his wagon to the street, fracturing his skull. He was admitted to the Hospital, where he died last evening.

CAUCUS OF THE DIRECTORS OF GIRARD COLLEGE.—The Board of Directors of Girard College met in caucus on Monday afternoon to nominate a candidate for President of the Board. Messrs. Charles E. Lex and James L. Boswell were placed in nomination, the former successfully, by a vote of 9 to 8.

AMUSEMENTS.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—This evening the great pantomime of *Jack and Gill* will be played, with Mr. G. L. Fox as "Clown" and Mr. C. K. Fox as "Pantaloon." This is the last week of the season, and those who have never witnessed the inimitable acting of the Foxes should do so at once.

To-morrow (Thursday) afternoon a grand Fourth of July matinee will be given, when an extraordinary bill will be presented. The young folks should not forget the Arch to-morrow.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—*Uncle Tom's Cabin* is a taking card at the Walnut. It will be played this evening, and to-morrow afternoon at the matinee.

THE LUBIN BROTHERS remain at the Eleventh Street Opera House.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES.....4·35 MOON RISES.....8·57
SUN SETS.....7·34 HIGH WATER.....3 12

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WILLIAM C. KENT,
THOMAS E. ASHMEAD,
CHARLES WHEELEN,
} MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

City of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	June 15
Union	Southampton	New York	June 18
Erin	Liverpool	New York	June 19
Saxonia	Hamburg	New York	June 19
Peruvian	Liverpool	Quebec	June 20
Chicago	Liverpool	New York	June 21
Ville de Paris	Havre	New York	June 21
Etna	Liverpool	New York	June 22
Java	Liverpool	Boston	June 22
Bavaria	Hamburg	New York	June 22

FOR EUROPE.

C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	July 3
China	Boston	Liverpool	July 3
New York	New York	Bremen	July 4
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	July 6
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	July 6
Wm. Penn	New York	London	July 6

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

H. Hudson	Philada	Havana	July 2
Columbia	New York	Havana	July 4
Star of the Union	Philada	New Orleans	July 6
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	July 6
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	July 8
J.W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	July —
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	July 16

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Melita, Sumner, Liverpool, via Norfolk, A. R. McHenry & Co.
Barque Uller, Nielson, Antwerp, P. Wright & Sons.
Brig S. V. Merrick, Munday, Trinidad de Cuba, Warren, Gregg & Morris.
Schr S. R. Ives, Bowditch, Providence, E. V. Glover.
Schr Mary Ella, Thomas, Portsmouth, Knight&Sons.
Schr Rose, Williams, Millville, Captain.
Schr E. J. Rayner, Rayner, Providence, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr Sarah Louisa, Williams, Washington, do.
Schr J. H. Moore, Nickerson, Boston, E. R. Sawyer & Co.
Schr Magnet, Ingles, Portland, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.
Schr Mary J. Russell, Smith, Lynn, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr Kate E. Rich, Doughty, Portland, do.
Schr E. B. Whetmore, Lippincott, Providence, Tyler & Co.
Schr Edwin, Tuttle, Newport, Stanniekson & Co.
St'r Mayflower, Robinson, New York, W.P.Clyde&Co.
St'r J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Swed. ship Oscar I, Overgaard, from Liverpool, via Lisbon, 168 days, with salt to P. Wright & Sons.
Barque Warrior, Davis, 120 days from London, via Falmouth, with iron, clay, etc., to P. Wright & Sons.
Brig Elvie Allen, Allen, 9 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.
Brig Mountain Eagle, Sherman, 12 days from Havana, with sugar to Dallett & Son.
Schr T. D. Wilder, Heather, 19 days from Trinidad de Cuba, with sugar and molasses to S. & W. Welsh.
Schr Alert, Spencer, 18 days from Ponce, P. R., with sugar and molasses to J. Mason & Co.
Schr J. W. Knight, Plum, from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber to D. Trump, Son & Co.
Schr S. L. Russell, Smith, 6 days from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr M. R. Russell, Smith, from Roxbury.
Schr Rose, Williams, from Millville.
Schr J. Nelson, Cavalier, from Little Egg Harbor.
Schr J. H. Moore, Nickerson, from Boston.
Schr Magnet, Ingles, from New York.
Schr E. J. Rayner, Rayner, from New York.
Schr Sarah Louisa, Williams, from Washington.
Schr E. B. Whetmore, Lippincott, from Providence.
Schr Kate E. Rich, Doughty, from Portland.
Schr Edwin, Tuttle, from Jersey City.
Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer M. Massey, Smith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED AT CHESTER.

Br. barque Victoria, Wilson, 12 days from Barbados, with molasses to Grant & Son—vessel to T. Wattson & Sons.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Roman, Baker, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Steamship Wyoming, Teal, hence for Savannah, was passed 30th ult., Hatteras light bearing W.&W.
Barque Annie Augusta, Davis, for Philadelphia, at St. Jago de Cuba 15th ult.
Brig Achilie, Ferari, hence, at Leghorn 14th ult.
Brig Charlotte, Stupell, hence, at Salem 29th ult.
Brig Gen. Banks, Ketchum, hence, at Providence 1st instant.
Schr John Slusman, Banks, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Schr Mary Price, Garrison, for Philadelphia, sailed from Plymouth 28th ult.
Schr Torpedo, Shelly, hence, at Norfolk 29th ult.
Schr H. M. Baxter, for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 29th ult.
Schrs J. Porter, Barrett; Westmoreland, Rice; A. M. Lee, Taylor; R. H. Wilson, Mull; B. H. Jones, Davis; M. A. Tyler, Tyler; Moonlight, Berry; and J. W. Rumsey, Cranmer, hence, at Providence 30th ult.
Schr Wm. Tice, Price, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 29th ult.
Schr Dirigo, Baker, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Salem 29th ult.
Schrs J. E. Pratt, Nickerson; Viola, Treworgy; R. W. Dillon, Ludlam; R. W. Tull, Robbins; and Express, Conant, hence, at Boston 1st inst.
Schrs S. H. Sharp, Webb, and A. M. Flanagan, Corson, hence, at Salem 30th ult.
Schr J. Doughty, hence for Norwich, at New London 29th ult.
Schr R. Florence, Rich, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 30th ult.
Schr Reading RR. No. 48, Howell, hence, at Mystic 28th ult.
Schrs T. Clyde, Scull, and C. S. Edwards, Gandy, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 27th ult.
Schr Charles E. Paige, lately ashore at Squam, N. J., was gotten off on Saturday night by steamer Relief, of the Coast Wrecking Co., and taken to New York on Sunday morning.
Steamer Philadelphia, Fults, hence, at Alexandria 30th ult.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

With reference to Notice to Mariners No. 8, dated February 4, 1867, relative to two white lights being exhibited on the pile pier erected on the Sandhead, midway between Ryde and No Man's Land Shoal, this is to give notice that, from the 1st day of June, 1867, a fixed red light will be exhibited from the extremity of the pier, and the two small white lights at present exhibited will be discontinued.

It has been officially reported that the light on Bokel Cay, Turneffe Cays, on the coast of Belize, is not in existence.

By order. W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., June 26, 1867.

Notice is hereby given that the work of constructing a breakwater at the entrance of Saco river, Me., will be commenced immediately. A red spar buoy, about twelve feet long, will be placed about 400 feet west of the beacon, to indicate the point of commencing the breakwater; and the unobstructed channel will lie between the buoy and the beacon. The buoy should be left on the starboard by vessels entering the river.
Portland, June 27, 1867.

United States steamer Don has been searching for the shoal the packet-ship Cultivator struck upon last December.

It is said Commander R. Chandler succeeded in locating positively the shoal reported, lat. 41 38 N., lon. 62 11 W. of Greenwich. He found the least water on it about sixteen feet; the shoal extends NW. and SE., and lies on the track of homeward bound vessels. Upon the charts nine fathoms are given.

A shoal one E., 22 miles from Davis South Shoal Light Boat, has also been found, upon which there is but six and a half feet of water.

From the 15th day of May, 1867, a white light has been exhibited six and one-half feet below the red one from the lighthouse on the south end of the Breakwater at Leghorn.

This additional light is intended to prevent the red light of the Melorie Bank being mistaken for that of the Breakwater.

All the bearings are magnetic. Variation in 1867 in the Adriatic, 12 deg. 30 m., and at Leghorn 15 degrees, westerly.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE NAVY YARDS, UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11, 1867.

Sealed Proposals to furnish materials for the Navy, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 10th of July next, at which time the proposals will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the "Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, Washington," and must be endorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

Printed schedules for any class, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificate of guarantors, with printed forms of oners, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on on application to the commandants of the respective Navy Yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau. These schedules will be ready for delivery on the 20th of June, inst.

The Commandant of each Navy Yard and the Purchasing Paymaster of each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposal must be for the whole of a class; and all applications for information or for the examination of samples must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.

The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes, and he must further show that he is a manufacturer of or a regular dealer in the articles which he offers to supply. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department. As additional security twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:—

No. 1.	Boiler Iron and Rivets.	No. 22.	Colored Paints, Dryers, etc.
No. 2.	Pig Iron.	No. 23.	Stationery.
No. 3.	Boiler Felting.	No. 24.	Firewood.
No. 4.	Gum Packing, Rubber Hose.	No. 25.	Hick'y and Ash Pl'k and Butts.
No. 5.	Sperm Oil, [etc.	No. 26.	White Pine.
No. 6.	Linseed Oil, Turpentine, etc.	No. 27.	Black Walnut, Cherry, etc.
No. 8.	Leather Belting, Hose, etc.	No. 28.	Mahogany and White Holly.
No. 9.	Tallowand Soap	No. 29.	Lanterns, etc.
No. 10.	Engin'rs' Stores	No. 30.	Lignumvitæ.
No. 11.	Engin'rs' Tools.	No. 31.	Hyd'ulic J'cks. etc.
No. 12.	Engineers' Instruments.	No. 32.	Sour Flour, Crucibles, etc.
No. 13.	Machinery.		
No. 14.	Wgt. Iron Pipe, Valves, etc.	No. 33.	Patented Articles.
No. 15.	Brass and Copper Tubes.	No. 34.	Cot'n and Hmp Packing, etc.
No. 16.	Steel.	No. 35.	Anthrac. Coal.
No. 17.	Iron Nails, Bit's, Nuts, etc.	No. 36.	Bitum's Coal.
		No. 37.	Sand, Lime, etc.
No. 18.	Copper.	No. 38.	Brick.
No. 19.	Tin, Lead, Zinc, etc.	No. 39.	Files.
		No. 40.	Charcoal.
No. 20.	White Lead.	No. 41.	Iron Tubes.
No. 21.	Zinc Paint.	No. 42.	Dudgeon's Pumps.

The following are the classes, by their numbers, required at the respective Navy Yards:—

PORTSMOUTH.

Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42.

CHARLESTOWN.

Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40.

BROOKLYN.

Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 29, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40.

PHILADELPHIA.

Nos. 1, 2, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 26, 27, 32, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39.

WASHINGTON.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41.

NORFOLK.

Nos. 5, 8, 10, 11, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 32, 35, 36, 37, 39, 40. 6 12 w4t

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.

PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 1139 GIRARD STREET, June 29, 1867.

WHITE ASH ANTHRACITE COAL.

Proposals will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, July 8, 1867, for furnishing this Depot with FIVE HUNDRED TONS BEST QUALITY WHITE ASH ANTHRACITE COAL, of such sizes, and in such quantities, as may be required or ordered, from July 10, 1867, to April 30, 1868, with the privilege of increasing the amount to 7000 TONS, to weigh 2240 pounds to the Ton, and to be inspected by an Inspector appointed on behalf of the Government.

To be delivered free of charge at all places ordered in this city, and on board of vessels at the Port of Philadelphia, in good order and condition, free from slate, bone, dust, and all other impurities.

In case of failure to deliver the Coal in sufficient quantities, and at the proper time and place, the Department reserves the right to make good any deficiency by open purchase at the contractor's risk and expense.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by two or more parties, whose responsibility must be certified to by a United States Judge, Attorney, or Collector of the Port, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bids are accepted, enter into written obligations, with good and sufficient sureties in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, to furnish the proposed supplies agreeably to contract.

No proposal will be considered unless the terms of this advertisement (a copy of which should accompany each proposal) are complied with.

Proposals to be made out in duplicate on the regular printed forms, which may be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed too high or unreasonable is reserved, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

The envelopes to be endorsed "Proposals for Coal."

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the proposals.

By order of
Brevet Maj.-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,
Asst. Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. A.
HENRY W. JANES,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster,
6 29 6t Brevet Major U. S. A.

PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 1139 GIRARD STREET, July 1, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., SATURDAY, July 6, 1867, for repairing and putting in serviceable condition, one hundred and seven (107) Portable Army Forges, stating the time required for finishing the repairs. The Forges can be seen at the United States Storehouse, Hanover Street Wharf, Philadelphia.

By order of
Brevet Maj.-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,
Asst. Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. A.
HENRY W. JANES,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster,
6 29 5t Brevet Major U. S. A.

FRENCH STEAM

SCOURING.

ALBEDYLL MARX & CO.,

NO. 128 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET

AND

NO. 510 RACE STREET. 8mw

PROPOSALS.

PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 1139 GIRARD STREET July 1, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this Office, until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, July 8, 1867, for immediate delivery at the Schuylkill Arsenal, of the following described Quartermaster's stores, viz.:—

8000 lbs. Petroleum Paper.
50 reams Wrapping Paper (coarse, for lining packages).
200 lbs. Flax Sewing Twine.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved by some public functionary of the United States.

Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered.

Blank forms for Proposals can be had on application at this office.

The right is reserved by the United States to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed best for the interest of the service.

Sample of the Twine can be seen at this Office, but a sample of each article proposed to be delivered must accompany the proposal.

Endorse Envelopes, "Proposals for Quartermaster's Stores."

By order of
Bvt. Major-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,
Asst. Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. Army.
HENRY W. JANES,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster,
7 1 6t Brevet Major U. S. Army

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, HARBOR DEFENSES,
No. 55 SECOND STREET, Third Story,
BALTIMORE, Md.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until Noon of THURSDAY, the 11th inst., for excavating a channel way through a shoal near lower end of upper part of old dredged channel in the Susquehanna, below Havre de Grace.

The amount of matter to be removed is estimated not to exceed 10,000 cubic yards.

Proposals will be for actual amount of matter removed and deposited, in accordance with directions of Superintending Engineer.

The average haul will not exceed 1½ miles.

No bids will be considered except such as are made after forms to be obtained from this Office either by letter or personal application.

Bids will be opened at 12½ P. M. on the 11th day of July, 1867, in presence of such bidders as may desire to be present.

The right is reserved to reject all or any of the bids for any cause deemed sufficient by the undersigned.

WILLIAM P. CRAIGHILL,
7 3 6t Bvt. Lt.-Col., Major of Engineers.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING

DEPUTY Q. M.-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, June 18, 1867.

A large amount of CLOTHING, CAMP, and GARRISON EQUIPAGE, will be sold at Public Auction, on July 9, 1867, 12 M., at the Clothing Depot in this city, No. 120 South EUTAW Street, consisting of

681 Uniform Artillery Coats.
1087 Uniform Infantry Coats.
145 Uniform Cavalry Jackets.
822 Uniform Light Artillery Jackets.
122 Uniform Veteran Reserve Jackets.
298 Footmen's Trowsers.
927 Horsemen's Trowsers.
603 Horsemen's Great Coats.
1013 Footmen's Great Coats.
139 Wool Blankets.
1084 Rubber Blankets.
1500 Sack Coats—lined and unlined.
900 Pairs Boots and Bootees.
682 Pairs Stockings.
1400 Uniform Hats and Ostrich Feathers
522 Forage Caps.
123 Hatchets and Handles.
107 Shovels.
524 Knapsacks.
1056 Canteens, etc. etc. etc.

The above articles are all new and in good condition.

There will also be sold at the same time and place a small quantity of CLOTHING which has been worn and condemned.

Terms of sale—Cash.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
6 20 17t Deputy Q. M. General U. S. A.

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
June 19, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 400 Washington street, NEW YORK CITY, on TUESDAY, the 9th of July next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., the following described property:—

25,234 pairs Machine-Sewed Boots.
58,289 pairs Machine-Sewed Bootees.
13,500 pounds of Wall Tents.
6,900 pounds of Common Tents.
18,000 pounds of Hospital Tents.
10,900 pounds of Shelter Tents.
7,355 pounds of Canvas.

Samples of the above may be seen at the depot and further information obtained.

Terms—Cash in Government funds; ten per cent. down, and balance before goods are taken from the depot, which must be within five days of sale, under forfeiture of purchase.

Bvt. Maj.-Genl. D. H. VINTON,
6 20 13t Asst. Q. M. G., U. S. A.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of HENRY CREEN, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of GIDEON L. FISHER, Executor of the last Will and Testament of HENRY CREEN, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on SATURDAY, the 13th day of July, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 125 S. SEVENTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

LEONARD MYERS,
7 5wfm6t Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of LEWIS BREMER, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of GEORGE W. BREMER and CATHARINE BREMER, Executors of the last will and testament of LEWIS BREMER, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on FRIDAY, July 12, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 142½ South FOURTH Street, in the City of Philadelphia.

6 26 3mw6t JOSHUA SPERING, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of ANN HUNTER, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of CHARLES WELSH, Executor of the last will and testament of ANN HUNTER, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, at the office of E. H. THARP, No. 32 South THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia, at 3 o'clock P. M., on TUESDAY, July 9, 1867. 6 27 18tu6t

ESTATE OF WILLIAM PRICE, DECEASED.—Letters Testamentary to the Estate of WILLIAM PRICE, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them without delay to

JOSEPH B. NEVINS,
No. 207 MARKET Street,
MARY PRICE,
No. 1520 FRANKLIN Street,
Or to her Attorney, CHARLES L. MASSON,
6 19w6t* No. 229 N. SIXTH Street.

A. S. ROBINSON,

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.

Is in receipt to-day of an invoice of

FINE CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS,

ETC. ETC.,

Which are now open for examination.

"Peace and War," by G. Doree." "Last Rose of Summer," "Cromwell and Family," "Romeo and Juliet," "Star of Bethlehem," are well worthy the attention of the admirers of art. 8 15

T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of
FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, and every description of Traveling Goods.
TRUNKS and BAGS Repaired.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

COLD'S IMPROVED

PATENT LOW STEAM

AND

HOT WATER APPARATUS,

FOR WARMING AND VENTILATING WITH PURE EXTERNAL AIR.

Also, the approved Cooking Apparatus,

THE AMERICAN KITCHENER,

On the European plan of heavy castings, durability and neatness of construction.

Suitable for Hotels, Public Institutions, and the better class of Private Residences.

Also, Agents for the sale of

SPEAKMAN'S PATENT SAFETY VALVE,

Which should be connected with every water back and boiler, and GRIFFITH'S

PATENT ARCHIMEDEAN VENTILATOR.

UNION STEAM AND WATER HEATING COMPANY.

JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,

NO. 41 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent [4 26 3m

BOILER EXPLOSIONS

GUARDED AGAINST BY USING

SHAW & JUSTICE'S

MERCURY COLUMN GUAGES AND LOW WATER SIGNALS,

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

6 14 1m] PHILIP S. JUSTICE,

NO. 14 NORTH FIFTH ST., PHILA.

Shops—SEVENTEENTH and COATES Streets.

STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS

CAN BE PREVENTED BY USING

ASHCROFT'S

LOW WATER DETECTOR

PRICE $50, APPLIED.

AUG. S. BATTLES,

SOLE AGENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA,

6 7 tf NO. 24 NORTH SIXTH STREET

ICE COMPANIES.

ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE!

INCORPORATED 1864.

COLD SPRING

ICE AND COAL COMPANY,

DEALERS IN AND

Shippers of Eastern Ice and Coal,

THOMAS E. CAHILL, PRESIDENT.
JOHN GOODYEAR, SECRETARY.
HENRY THOMAS, SUPERINTENDENT.

Having now completed our arrangements for a full supply of Ice, we are prepared to enter into contracts with large or small customers for a pure article, with guarantee of being supplied promptly for the season Wagons run daily in all paved limits of the consolidated city. West Philadelphia, Manua, Tioga, Frankford, Bridesburg, Richmond, and Germantown. A trial is asked. Send your orders to the Office,

No. 435 WALNUT Street.

DEPOTS:

S. W. CORNER TWELFTH AND WILLOW STREETS, [5 11 smwlm
NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND MASTER STREET.
LOMBARD AND TWENTY-FIFTH STS.,
PINE STREET WHARF, SCHUYLKILL.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

WE HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED under the firm of BUCKLEY & KESSLER for the manufacture and sale of Spokes, Hubs Wheels, etc. JOHN BUCKLEY,
THOMAS V. KESSLER.
Philadelphia, July 1, 1867. 7 1 3t*

HOOP SKIRTS.

628 HOOP SKIRTS, 628
HOPKINS' "OWN MAKE."
PRICES REDUCED!!!

It affords us much pleasure to announce to our numerous patrons and the public, that in consequence of a slight decline in Hoop Skirt material, together with our increased facilities for manufacturing, and a strict adherence to BUYING and SELLING for CASH, we are enabled to offer all our JUSTLY CELEBRATED HOOP SKIRTS at REDUCED PRICES. And our Skirts will always, as heretofore, be found in every respect more desirable, and really cheaper than any single or double spring Hoop Skirt in the market, while our assortment is unequalled.

Also, constantly receiving from New York and the Eastern States full lines of low priced Skirts, at very low prices; among which is a lot of Plain Skirts at the following rates:—18 springs, 55c.; 20 springs, 65c.; 25 springs, 75c.; 30 springs, 85c.; 35 springs, 95c.; and 40 springs, $1·00.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. Wholesale and retail, at the Philadelphia Hoop Skirt Emporium, No. 628 ARCH Street, below Seventh.

6 10 3m rp WILLIAM T. HOPKINS

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

N. W. Cor. Eleventh and Chesnut,

OFFER AT A

GREAT SACRIFICE

WHITE FRENCH BRILLIANTES.

Ladies who have used THESE GOODS will not fail to appreciate them at the prices,

25, 30,

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1867.

To-morrow being the "Glorious 4th," there will be no paper issued from this office.

Ninety-two years ago to-morrow the American nation was born. Heralded into life by the sound of the old State House bell, it commenced its existence amid the sneers of its enemies and the fears of its friends. Then the experiment of self-government had not been tested, or had been attempted only to fail. The ancient republics had, from various causes, failed to be permanent; and while theorists recognized the possibility of a free people, in practice no precedent on which to found their views could be discovered. Contempt and doubt were the emotions the infant republic excited, and its success was only anticipated by the patriots who called it into life. They relied on mankind; they had confidence in their race, and were willing to delegate to the people the powers which had always heretofore been held by the Crown.

An experience of more than ninety years has demonstrated that their confidence was well founded. From a weak nation trembling on the threshold of life, we have grown to be a giant among the peoples of the earth. With a territory surpassed by none for size, fertility, and richness—with a political power resting on far stronger foundations than that of any other power on the earth—with a people equally brave in war and industrious in peace—we stand to-day without a rival as the great nation of the century. The fires of war have only welded together more strongly the sections of our land. The foreign wars in which we have engaged have proved we need fear no external enemy; while our civil war has tested our national fabric, and placed it on a rock. There has never been a day in the history of our land on which we could contemplate with more real pride our national prowess than we can to-day. Never before have we been so prosperous; never before has the path before us seemed so clear towards national glory. With no danger near; with no enemy against whom we have to contend; with a great country just annexed, and a still greater one within our grasp, we can only raise our grateful *Te Deum* for all the mercies vouchsafed to us, and while congratulating each other on the glories achieved, point hopefully forward to yet greater glories which are in store for our most favored land.

The Paris Exhibition.

The Paris Exhibition, whether regarded as a spectacle merely, or viewed in the light of the general interest it has excited, and the unusual attendance of distinguished persons it has attracted, must be regarded as a great success. The collection of samples of the industry and art of all nations is confessedly the largest and most complete of any yet made. The Exhibition comes nearer to being a *World's Fair*, in this respect, than any of its predecessors, whether in France or elsewhere; and certainly no other public occasion or undertaking has ever called together so many of the potentates, princes, kings, and emperors of the world. In this respect the Emperor Napoleon has doubtless cause to congratulate himself. He has entertained within the palaces of his great and beautiful city the chief men of Europe—the men who direct the energies of mighty nations and vast peoples. And he has shown himself the fit host for such guests.

But, after all, it is as an exhibition of the products of industry and art that this fair possesses the highest interest. Kings and Emperors are but men—here to-day, and gone to-morrow—while industry and art are for all time, and for the welfare of the whole race. It is a sublime conception to collect together in one great exhibition such things as shall correctly show the actual attainments that the human race has made in its contests with the forces of nature. In such an exhibition we have represented the combined achievements of the human mind during its whole progress. The reaping machine, for instance, stands for all that man has done in that direction, from the rudest sickle or scythe up. It represents the extent of human progress in that line. It is an epitome of the achievements of mankind in connection with one of the chief operations of agriculture, carried on from the earliest times until now. The improved plough, with its polished metallic surfaces, its mathematical exactness of curve and shape, and its almost perfect adaptation to the work to be done, stands for all between itself and the crooked, sharp-pointed stick with which the whole race once cultivated the soil, and ruder people do even now. When we come to such machines as the steam engine, the great printing machines, electrical machines, and many others, comprising a vast number of parts and much complication of structure, we behold a still higher triumph of the human mind. We see the forces of nature not only overcome, but made the obedient servitors to the will of man. Compare the light birch canoe in which the North American Indian creeps along the shores of his native rivers and lakes with a first-class ocean steamer, with its huge boilers and engines, its machinery of all kinds, its vast capacity for carrying freight and passengers, and what a progress of the human mind—what a wonder of human achievement—do we behold! And yet the canoe and the ocean steamer are contrivances to accomplish the same end.

"The Exhibition of 1867," said the Emperor, in his admirable speech upon presenting the medals to the successful exhibitors, "the exhibition of 1867 may be justly termed universal, for it unites the elements of all the riches of the globe. Side by side with the latest improvements in modern art appear the products of the remotest ages, so that they represent at one and the same time the genius of all ages and nations." This it is which gives to the Exhibition its highest interest, and makes it, as it were, an epitome of the world's history in industry and art. How many interesting and useful lessons might be drawn from such a scene as this! What arguments for the unlimited progress of the race, and for the inherent superiority of mind over matter! What hope for those better days in the future, when men's energies shall be turned wholly to works of peace, when the nations shall "learn war no more," and shall unite in friendly rivalry upon the broad and unstained field of industry, invention, and a true civilization!

The Case of the Interloper.

The six members of the Committee on Law who voted to keep Frederick A. Van Cleve in the position of Assistant City Solicitor, have published their report. In it they seek to justify their decision, but fail most utterly to grasp the law, as well as the equity, which applies to the case. The substance of all this lengthy document is found in the following paragraph:—

"It would seem unjust to assume that the Legislature meant to disqualify a citizen from holding or accepting office under the city after he had ceased to be a Councilman, and that whether the term for which he had been elected had expired or not. Mr. Van Cleve had been a Councilman, and resigned his office, and when he received his appointment at the hands of the City Solicitor was merely a private citizen. And if it be competent for the Legislature to exclude a citizen from holding office for a year, they may do so for life; and this power, so much in derogation of private rights, is surely not given to the Legislature by the Constitution, which nowhere declares that a citizen shall not have the right to hold office, but limits the power of the Legislature merely to declare what offices are incompatible."

We are at a loss to see the injustice to which the six refer. If a candidate for Councils knows that he cannot hold any municipal office when he accepts an election, surely it is no injustice to enforce the law. He knew the consequences, and was willing to abide by them. It is to be supposed when he took his seat that he intended to hold it. If he did so in good faith, then he should himself be unwilling to desert the seat to which he was elected, and to betray the constituency who have honored him with their choice. To him such a privation is no hardship; while if the member desired to get his seat in Councils only in order to use it as a stepping-stone to some more lucrative position, the law is necessary to prevent the consummation of such a disgraceful scheme. We think, therefore, that it is perfectly just. But, again, the six have failed to see the equity of the law. In expounding any ordinance, it is proper to ask the reason why it was passed by the law-makers. Why, then, was the ordinance forbidding any Councilman holding any municipal office during *the term* for which he was elected, passed? It was clearly to prevent the creation of office by Councils in order to give it to any member. It was to leave all Councilmen unbiassed by the hope of personal preferment, and it was also to prevent men seeking a seat in Councils, as Van Cleve has done, in order to get the friendship of his fellow-members, and thus secure some office through the use of his official influence. It was, in fact, to prevent personal ambition influencing members, by making them ineligible to any office under the control of the bodies to which they were elected. Now this object would be utterly nullified, were it lawful to let a member accept an office as soon as he resigns his seat. He could vote against a worthy officer, as Van Cleve did, and secure his defeat, in order that he might gain the place for himself; or he might vote one hour to create an office, and, by resigning, secure that office for himself an hour later. If such an interpretation could be placed on the law, all the good designed to be done by it would be cancelled. The law is so plain, that all we have to do is to follow the Constitution, which says:—

"No member of Councils of said city shall be eligible to any office, employment, or agency, directly or indirectly chosen by Councils, or either branch of them, *during the time for which he shall have been elected to Councils.*"

Mr. Van Cleve was elected for the term of three years, and is consequently ineligible to any such office as Assistant City Solicitor until the three years from the date of his election have elapsed. Under these circumstances, we ask him once more, Will he act the part of a man, and resign the place to which he has gained admission only as an interloper?

The extraordinary attack on Judge Fisher by Mr. Bradley yesterday is, without exception, the most astounding instance on record of insolence on the part of a lawyer. The account published makes the conduct of the elder Bradley perfectly inexcusable, and we hope that the Court will have his name stricken from the list of practising attorneys. It demands prompt attention and as prompt punishment.

The Hon. Benjamin Stark, of New London, Connecticut, it is said, has been offered the Governorship of Walrussia by the President. Mr. Stark was Senator from Oregon in 1861-62, and resided for many years on the Pacific Coast.

To-morrow, at ten o'clock, a meeting will be held in Independence Square of all citizens who are in favor of the Sunday Liquor law. All, without distinction of sect or party, are invited. The cause is one in which will draw together the most respectable part of our community. The law is a good one, and on the sacred ground dedicated to freedom the people should declare that while all should be free, yet liberty does not mean license to do wrong. Eminent speakers will be present, and the Declaration of Independence will be read. We urge on all who favor sobriety on the Sabbath to attend.

People sometimes get strange information from others about their own affairs. A Paris journal, noticing the departure from this country of Mr. Bancroft, our new Minister to Berlin, in allusion to the fact that he was a passenger on the Hamburg steamer Alemannia, says it is curious that all the diplomatic agents of the United States have been ordered not to take passage in English vessels.

The arrivals of Congressmen in Washington yesterday insure a quorum in each House. Senator Wilson is expected to introduce to-day a bill amendatory to the Reconstruction acts, which will vacate all civil offices in the Rebel States, and authorize the commanding officers to fill them by appointment or by ordering elections, and will give Registers the right to decide the qualifications of applicants for registry.

Increase in the Number of Buildings in the City—Statistics of the Past Six Months, Compared with Previous Years.—If anything is needed to convince a skeptical person of the great strides which the city of Philadelphia is taking in the way of population, it is surely by the building statistics of the past ten or twelve years. A comparison of the number of permits issued by the Building Inspectors during the month of June with those of the corresponding month of last year, will also tend to show that, notwithstanding the excessive rents, demands of tenants, and the enormous figures at which real estate is now held, the city is rapidly extending itself in all directions to furnish accommodations for the continued increase in its population.

The following tables give the number of building permits issued during the month of June, 1867, as compared with the corresponding month of 1866:—

	June, 1867.	June, 1866.		June, 1867.	June, 1866.
Dwellings:—			Offices	3	8
Four-story	3	...	School-houses	6	...
Three-story	430	162	Sheds	2	2
Two-story	160	147	Shops	11	23
			Slaughter-house	...	1
Total Dwellings	583	309	Spire	1	...
Bath Houses	4	...	Stables	15	29
Bank	...	1	Station House	1	...
Brewery	1	...	Stores	16	10
Children's Homes	...	2	Storehouse	...	1
Churches	3	1	Warehouses	4	...
Distilleries	...	3			
Dry-house	...	1	Total	655	397
Dye-house	...	1	Alterations and Additions	137	123
Factories	6	6			
Foundry	...	1	Grand Totals	793	520
Laundry	...	1			
Mills	...	2			

The number of permits issued during each of the past six months, as compared with the corresponding months of 1866, was as follows:—

Months.	Dwellings.		All others.		Total.		Additions, etc.	
	1866	1867	1866	1867	1866	1867	1866	1867
January	30	16	11	3	41	19	35	28
February	27	35	36	45	63	80	60	66
March	203	97	64	67	267	164	119	98
April	189	398	64	105	253	503	128	167
May	96	183	88	80	184	263	112	159
June	309	583	88	73	397	656	123	137
Total	854	1312	351	373	1205	1685	577	655

In the following table is shown the number of dwellings for the erection of which permits were issued, in each year since 1855:—

Year.	Four Story.	Three Story.	Two Story.	One Story.	Total No. of Dwellings.
1855	11	712	195	7	914
1856	36	1323	274	7	1633
1857	58	937	306	4	1305
1858	52	945	345	5	1347
1859	4	1134	472	9	1657
1860	28	1400	711	3	2148
1861	35	926	554	20	1535
1862	49	1223	826	56	2154
1863	28	1286	1088	63	2465
1864	27	654	445	41	1166
1865	38	723	618	34	1413
1866	17	1159	730	7	1913
Six mos. of 1866	3	487	361	3	854
Six mos. of 1867	27	789	496	...	1312

The number of buildings of all kinds for which permits were issued during the same period is shown in the following table:—

Years.	Dwellings.	Stores.	Factories.	Foundries.	All others.	Total.	Additions, etc.
1855	914	32	17	.....	166	1129	254
1856	1633	118	29	4	242	2026	610
1857	1305	91	22	5	234	1657	550
1858	1347	80	30	1	213	1671	498
1859	1657	55	47	5	291	2055	570
1860	2148	43	31	1	249	2472	588
1861	1535	18	9	.....	111	1673	204
1862	2154	43	37	4	173	2410	191
1863	2462	34	57	6	233	2795	255
1864	1166	33	62	11	318	1590	536
1865	1413	48	94	2	486	2023	743
1866	1913	91	88	9	470	2571	739
Six mos. of 1866	854	35	27	6	283	1205	577
Six mos. of 1867	1312	63	22	7	281	1685	655

Vessels Lost at Sea.—The *Bureau Veritas* of Paris states that 265 vessels were known to have been lost at sea during the month of April last. Of these 100 were English, 25 American, 25 French, 20 Prussian, 17 Norwegian, 15 Dutch, 10 Russian, 7 Austrian, 6 Swedish, 5 Danish, and 35 various. Twenty-six vessels are supposed to have perished with all hands, no tidings of them having been received. The total number of vessels lost during the first four months of 1867 is 1167, an increase of 31 over the losses of the corresponding periods of 1866.

A Good Word for London.—Speaking of Mr. Carlyle's letter on his treatment in the streets, the London *Times* remarks:—

"There is no capital in Europe and no provincial town in which a crowd is more good-humored and good-natured than in London, or in which an inoffensive person is more secure, not only from insult, but from impertinent curiosity. Not even the most obtrusive peculiarities of costume or demeanor will shake the gravity of the adult Londoner, and if *gamins* will be *gamins* here as elsewhere, the object of their ridicule is generally allowed to be unconscious of it."

Villages in Danger.—A large land-slip has occurred in the Oberland Alps, near the village of Lutschen, which has caused great damage and threatens still further injury, the village of Steinegg being in great danger. The forest of Hard is in motion over a great extent of ground, and an enormous number of large fir trees have been overthrown and broken.

Fortifying Vienna.—The sum of eleven million florins has been appropriated by the Austrian Government for fortifications at Vienna. Of this four millions only are to be expended this year, and the expenditure will be covered by the thirty-eight millions payable by Italy for the war material in the Venetian fortresses.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

Philadelphia, June 28, 1867.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 6th of July next, and be re-opened on TUESDAY, July 16, 1867.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after the 15th of July next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 6th of July next.

All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

6 26 5w

OFFICE PHILADELPHIA CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 4150 CHESTNUT Street.

Philadelphia, July 1, 1867.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this date, a dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share was declared, payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 11th inst.

Transfer Books closed until 11th inst.

WM. W. COLKET, Treasurer.

7 2 2w

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS of the INGOT MINING COMPANY have declared a dividend of ONE DOLLAR per share, payable from the profits, on and after July 1, 1867, to the Stockholders of record June 24, at the office of the Treasurer, No. 234 WALNUT Street.

Per order. [6 29 3t*] R. B. FITTS, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GROCERS' AND BUTCHERS' REFRIGERATORS—Cheap and good; warranted cold, and free from sweat, or no sale.

Also, HARRIS UNCLE SAM HOT-AIR RANGE, which is so admirably constructed that the cooking of a family, instead of being a labor, is really a pleasant exercise.

Also, the NEW MAGLIOCCO HEATER, which is cheap, powerful in giving heat, and saving in coal.

B. S. HARRIS & CO., 5 16 3m4p No. 149 North NINTH Street.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "Telegraph" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESTNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT.

Offices:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

GRAND

FOURTH OF JULY DEMONSTRATION

AT

INDEPENDENCE SQUARE,

THURSDAY MORNING, AT 10 O'CLOCK

OF THE

CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA,

IRRESPECTIVE OF SECT OR PARTY.

The Citizens of Philadelphia, of all sects and parties, favorable to TEMPERANCE AND ORDER, desirous of Sustaining and Enforcing the recent Enactment of the Legislature closing the Drinking Saloons on Sunday, are invited to assemble in MASS MEETING, on

THURSDAY MORNING, AT 10 O'CLOCK,

IN INDEPENDENCE SQUARE.

The Declaration of Independence will be read.

Speeches and other exercises appropriate to the occasion by the following gentlemen:—Rev. Bishop Simpson, D. D.; Hon. A. G. Cattell; Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, of Brooklyn; Rev. George J. Mingins, of New York; Theodore Cuyler, Esq.; Ex-Governor Pollock; Hon. W. A. Porter; Rev. A. A. Willits, D. D.; Thomas M. Coleman, Esq.; Thomas Potter, Esq.; Rev. Daniel March, D. D.; Rev. J. Wheaton Smith, D. D., and others.

By order of the Executive Committee Pennsylvania State Temperance Society. [6 29 1t

SOLDIERS OF 1812 WILL CELEBRATE the Fourth of July, on THURSDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, at the SUPREME COURT ROOM. General attendance requested.

PETER HAY, President.

John W. Frick, Secretary. 1t

POST OFFICE,

Philadelphia, July 2, 1867.

On July 4, 1867, this Office will be opened at 6:30 o'clock, and close at 11 o'clock A. M.

The collection at 5 o'clock, and delivery at 8 o'clock A. M., will be made by the Carriers as usual, and also a collection at 5 o'clock P. M.

HENRY H. BINGHAM, P. M.

1t

GRAND LUNCH, JULY 4, AT N. L. SCHMITT'S, No. 126 CHURCH Street, of Corned Snappers from New Jersey. Weight of the small ones, forty pounds. Large ones like Nick's Beer—something extra. 1t*

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS of SPRING GARDEN COUNCIL, No. 38, O. U. A. M., are hereby notified to assemble at half-past 6, sharp, at the Hall, FOURTH and GEORGE, July 4.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING R. R.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TICKETS

Will be sold at reduced rates between all stations on the Reading Railroad and branches, good from

SATURDAY, June 29,

TO

MONDAY, July 8, 1867. 6 24 1t*

DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL COMPANY AND CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

Princeton, N. J., June 24, 1867.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Stock of the above Companies will be closed for two weeks, beginning JULY 1, 1867.

The dividend to be declared in July, and made payable August 1, 1867, will be made to the Stockholders of July 1, 1867.

The Stockholders of the above Companies, and of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company, of July 1, 1867, have the right to subscribe for unissued Stock of the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, at par, in the proportion of one new share for twenty old shares, whether full or part paid. The certificates of Stock, and receipts for fractions of shares, will be ready for delivery August 1, 1867.

Certificates of stock will be given for fractions when presented at this office in even shares. Fractions, until so converted, will not draw dividend.

Any Stockholder may postpone the payment on the shares so to be taken until September 1, 1867, by paying interest thereon at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum; if not then paid, the right will be forfeited.

6 27 6t RICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.

All persons who are subscribers to or holders of the Capital Stock of this Company, and who have not yet paid the eighth instalment of Five Dollars per share thereon, are hereby notified that the eighth instalment has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above office on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of July, 1867.

By resolution of the Board of Directors.

6 27 2w JACOB BINDER, President.

OFFICE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD and BROWN Streets.

Philadelphia, June 28, 1867.

The Coupons for interest on Bonds of the Company, due July 1, 1867, will be paid (free of tax) on presentation at the Office of JACOB E. RIDGWAY, No. 57 S. THIRD Street, on and after July 1.

6 29 6t W. H. KEMBLE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS. June 1, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this office, No. 20 S. SEVENTH Street, until noon of the 1st day of July, for the sale to the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works of the Stock in the Germantown, Richmond, Manyunk, and Southwark and Moyamensing Gas Companies, to be used as investments for the Sinking Fund of said Companies.

6 4 1m BENJAMIN S. RILEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 224 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Up Stairs.

Philadelphia, June 27, 1867.

Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 1st of July, 1867, and so continue for two weeks.

6 27 6t J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

GEORGE W. FORD, DOCK STREET, one door below Third, collects Bounty, Pension; Ration Money, and all claims against the Government. For a speedy settlement, call on Mr. FORD who is well versed with all the details of the business. 6 12 1m

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Abscesses of many years' standing have yielded under a short course of these antiseptic and detergent medicines. The Ointment cleanses the sore of all irritating purulent matter, and imbues the fibres and tissues with new life and vigor, while the Pills, purifying the blood, neutralize the noxious humors and expel them from the system. In skin diseases of whatever character, tumors, old sores, ulcerated legs, etc., the action of these remedies is safe and certain.

Sold by all Druggists. 6 25 1uthsa6t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NATATORIUM AND PHYSICAL INSTITUTE, SWIMMING SCHOOL, and GYMNASIUM for Ladies, Children, and Gentlemen, BROAD STREET, BELOW WALNUT.

THE NATATORIUM AND THE FOURTH OF JULY.

THE SWIMMING DEPARTMENT ON THE "FOURTH"

Will be open from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M. for male swimmers exclusively.

No Ladies' Classes and no lessons given on that day.

On and after July 5th the hours for ladies will close at 1 o'clock P. M. 6 27 6t

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 5 6mw f

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE softens and smooths the skin; imparts beauty and brightness to the complexion; is deliciously fragrant, TRANSPARENT, and superb as a Toilet Soap. Order of your druggist. 3 25 4pif

SPECIAL NOTICE

FRANK GRANELLO,

TAILOR,

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,

(Formerly of No. 132 S. FOURTH Street),

HAS JUST OPENED WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS

Made up to the order of all Gentlemen who are desirous of procuring a first-class fashionable garment. 2 6 wfm 6m

STEINWAY & SONS'

GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly avented "Upright Pianos," with their *"Patent Resonator"* and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame,

FOR SALE ONLY BY

BLASIUS BROTHERS,

3 24p No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

CHICKERING PIANOS.

FIRST PREMIUM

GRAND GOLD MEDAL

HAS BEEN AWARDED

CHICKERING & SONS,

AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867.

WM. H. DUTTON,

7 1 mwstf NO. 914 CHESNUT ST.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.

6 29 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

"ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR.

RICH GLOSS INSTEAD OF GREY DECAY!

LONDON HAIR COLOR

RESTORER AND DRESSING.

The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing Combined.

NO MORE BALDNESS

OR

GREY HAIR.

It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong.

ONLY 75 CENTS A BOTTLE. HALF A DOZEN, $4·00. Sold at

DR. SWAYNE'S,

NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

ABOVE VINE,

And all Druggists and Variety Stores. [3 6 fmw6p

BOOK AGENTS IN LUCK AT LAST.

The crisis is passed. The hour has come to lift the veil of secrecy which has hitherto enveloped the inner history of the great civil war, and this is done by offering to the public General L. C. Baker's

"HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE."

For thrilling interest this book transcends all the romances of a thousand years, and conclusively proves that "truth is stranger than fiction."

Agents are clearing from $200 to $300 per month, which we can prove to any doubting applicant. A few more can obtain agencies in territory yet unoccupied. Address

P. GARRETT & CO.,

NO. 702 CHESNUT STREET,

7 2tf PHILADELPHIA.

PATEK PHILIPPE & CO.'S

CELEBRATED WATCHES,

MADE EXPRESSLY FOR

BAILEY & CO.,

SOLE AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

A full assortment of these TIME-KEEPERS always on hand. [6 7 fmwtf

No. 819 CHESNUT Street.

E. R. LEE,

NO. 43 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

HAS JUST OPENED

THREE CASES OF GENUINE FRENCH EXTRACT,

FINEST IMPORTED,

AT HALF THE ACTUAL COST.

E. R. LEE,

7 1 w2t No. 43 N. EIGHTH Street.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH ST. THEATRE.

TO-MORROW,

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH,

MR. G. L. FOX

IN TWO DOUBLE BILLS,

JACK AND GILL,

AND GOING TO THE RACES.

Doors open at 1. Performance commences at 2. NIGHT—Doors open at 7. Commence at 8.

FRIDAY, July 5,

FAREWELL BENEFIT OF

MR. G. L. FOX.

Friday's papers will give particulars of LAST PERFORMANCES. 1t

TAKE THE FAMILY TO GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, the most delightful place for recreation and enjoyment in the vicinity of the city. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 3m4p*

FOR SALE, A BEAUTIFUL PONY, five years old, broken to harness and saddle. Will wagon built to order. Can be seen at JOHN ELLIS' stable, No. 1430 LARDNER Street. 4 3 3t*

BANK NOTICES.

FIFTH QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, Philadelphia, July 1, 1867.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$650,...
Banking House, Furniture, and Fixtures		120,...
Current Expenses and Taxes		7,...
Premiums		19,...
Revenue Stamps		...
Due from Banks and Bankers		160,...
United States Bonds Deposited with Treasurer of the United States to secure circulation		500,...
United States Bonds and Securities on hand		225,...
Notes of other National Banks		17,1...
Specie		...
Fractional Currency		13,...
Legal-tender Notes		250,1...
Total		$2,309,1...

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$1,000,...
Circulating Notes outstanding	417,...
Deposits	837,...
Profits	14,7...
Total	$2,269,1...

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this first day of July, 1867.

7 2 6t EDMUND WILCOX, Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK of Philadelphia, Frankford, July 1, 1867.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts.		
Commercial Paper	$595,826·01	
Demand Loans	96,747·20	$692,...
Banking House		16,...
Current Expenses and Taxes		1,...
Premiums		6,...
Cash Items, Revenue Stamps		1,...
Due from National Banks		116,...
U. S. Bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to secure circulation	$300,000·00	
To secure deposits	100,000·00	400,...
U. S. Bonds on hand		50,...
Notes of other National Banks		1,...
Fractional Currency		1,...
Legal-tender Notes		95,...
Total		$1,031,...

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	300,...
Surplus Fund and Profits	62,...
Circulating Notes outstanding	249,...
Deposits	421,...
Total	$1,031,...

WILLIAM H. SHELMERDINE, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this first day of July, 1867.

7 2 2t JOHN SHALLCROSS, Notary Public.

WARRANTED TO CURE

DR. FITLER'S

RHEUMATIC REMEDY

RHEUMATISM.

RHEUMATISM.

NEURALGIA.

NO CURE NO PAY.

NO CURE NO PAY.

DR. FITLER'S

GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY.

WARRANTED HARMLESS.

REFERENCES—5000 CURES

REFERENCES—5000 CURES

IN PHILADELPHIA ALONE.

DR. FITLER,

ONE OF OUR OLDEST PHYSICIANS

ADVISES GRATIS DAILY.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT, [6 22mwsthtf

No. 29 South FOURTH St.

FIREWORKS!

FIREWORKS! FIREWORKS!

Great variety at unprecedented low prices! To be sold without reserve, regardless of cost, to close that branch of the business. [7 2 2t

GEORGE MILLER & SON,

Wholesale Dealers in Confectionery

Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Etc.,

No. 610 MARKET Street.

FIREWORKS.

Hadfield's Great Fireworks.

EXHIBITION PIECES,

COLORED FIRES,

ROMAN CANDLES,

BENGOLAS, SKY ROCKETS,

VERTICAL WHEELS,

TORPEDOS, FIRE CRACKERS, ETC.

To be had in every variety, Wholesale and Retail, of

HAINES & LEEDS,

MANUFACTURERS OF CHOICE FINE CONFECTIONS,

6 18 NO. 906 MARKET STREET.

FIREWORKS.

FIREWORKS.

A large and varied assortment of Small Works for dealers. Also Brilliant Colored and Elegant Exhibition pieces.

PASSION FLOWERS,	SUN PIECES,
EAGLES,	GALLAFODOES,
FOURTH OF JULYS,	DIAMOND STARS,
JEWEL CROSS,	THUNDER WHEELS,
VOLCANOES,	BATTERIES, ETC.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

THE SQUARE HEADS.

THEIR HOME AMUSEMENTS.

The Shoulder-Hitters of the United States Tender a Grand Complimentary Benefit to the Champion of Light Weights—The Affair Comes Off at Washington Hall, Last Evening.

In the better days of the Grecian republics, the physical encounters of the Olympian games contested the universal favor of the people with the polished dramas of Sophocles and his compeers. Running and wrestling were at that time regarded by all classes as the most entertaining, and, at the same time, the most harmless kinds of amusement that could be devised; and, in fact, so great was the favor in which they were held, that the regular recurrence of the Olympian games was treated as an event of national importance, and became from an early period the point which marked the epochs or divisions of time. Popular amusements, however, have kept even pace with the progress of enlightenment and Christianity, and what was once regarded as harmless in its influences upon public morality, has now been transferred to the list of those forbidden pastimes which should be indulged in by the brute creation alone. That portion of the community in civilized countries which still resorts to the primitive pleasures of the ancients, has therefore become, from sheer necessity, the lowest and most degraded to be found; their most popular pastimes are regarded by the law as breaches of the public peace, and they themselves are looked upon by the officers of the law as fit subjects for arrest and durance vile, at almost any time.

Notwithstanding the ill favor in which the sporting fraternity are held by the community at large, and despite the utmost vigilance of those whose duty it is to prevent such breaches of the peace as it is their great delight to be concerned in, their boisterous sports still take place at irregular intervals, and are the occasions of immense congregations of the most degraded specimens of humanity, rendered all the more brutal in their habits by the legal persecutions to which they are then subjected.

Such a gathering took place not long since on the banks of Aquia creek, in Virginia, to witness a contest for the so-called "Championship of Light Weights," participated in by two notorious vagabonds, named respectively Barney Aaron and Sam Collyer. Barney was the victor, although he did not get the better of his antagonist without resorting to sundry tricks of his trade which laid him open to the charge of cowardice. With the view of enlisting the sympathies of the public in behalf of the discomfited Collyer, the latter was recently tendered a grand complimentary benefit at the Front Street Theatre, in Baltimore, at which were present in strong force the friends and admirers of the quondam champion. The friends and admirers of the other party could not be expected to look upon such a proceeding with entire complacency, and therefore Collyer's benefit had no sooner taken place than one was gotten up for the express glorification and profit of his opponent. Philadelphia was honored as the scene of the affair, and last evening was fixed upon as the time.

It was rumored that the friends of Barney experienced considerable difficulty in obtaining the use of a suitable hall for the performance of their exploits; but after considerable tribulation they succeeded in leasing Washington Hall, at the southwest corner of Eighth and Spring Garden streets. This is the well-known Sunday rendezvous of those who dabble in spiritual manifestations; and we confess that the choice of the place was exceedingly appropriate, as it is but natural to suppose that spirits of the grosser sort would enter largely into the calculations of the crowd then and there assembled.

The hour fixed upon for the entertainment was eight in the evening, and at the appointed time we presented ourselves at the door and demanded a ticket. We were given the choice of a front seat at one dollar, or a place in the rear at fifty cents. Preferring a near view, we paid the dollar, and were furnished with a seat within a few feet of the stage. Among the audience already assembled we noticed a few individuals of a respectable bearing, who were, doubtless, attracted to the place by a laudable curiosity. But the greater portion was made up of those well-dressed roughs who contrive in some mysterious way to partake of the good things of this life. The boundary line of the reserved seats was well marked, and in its rear were congregated those "bummers" and "knucks" upon whom fortune smiles but rarely and feebly. The whole number present was about six hundred. While awaiting the appearance of the performers, the audience diverted itself in a characteristic manner. Nine out of ten of those who had dignified themselves by taking front seats were puffing away at their segars, and the remaining tenth part, allied with many of the ignoble rabble in the rear, were industrously engaged in fulfilling a voluntary contract to float the benches in tobacco-juice. The reeking fumes of bad liquor were mingled with the cloud which rested over the assemblage; and, as a fitting accompaniment to the whole, ribald jests and indecent harangues were poured forth in every vocality. When prominent characters in the sporting fraternity entered the hall, they were loudly and familiarly saluted on all hands and invited to seat themselves on any number of benches which were already crowded to suffocation. One of these *distingue* was particularly noticeable by reason of his grey hairs and bloated features—a physical and moral wreck, unmindful of the day of reckoning which was so close upon him. As he strided up the aisle, a burly fellow with a monstrous moustache and a mouse-colored hat, yelled at the top of his voice.

"Come over here, daddy! Plenty of room."

"Don't go!" responded some one from another quarter; "he'll knock spots out of you as big as a piece of wool."

"Daddy," however, accepted the invitation, but before he was settled to his satisfaction, he was forced to engage in a preliminary scuffle with the burly fellow with the monstrous moustache. This was quite a relief to the audience, and the merriment which it created had scarcely subsided when "Oyster Jack" appeared upon the stage.

"Oyster Jack" was the acting stage manager. In physiognomy he was far from prepossessing. The shape of his skull suggested the heading to this article. He was literally, as well as technically, a "square-head." And that the symmetry of his cranium might not be disturbed by his locks, they were closely cropped, the cavities about his lower jaw being rounded out with a short and grizzly beard. "Oyster Jack" was attired in a tight-fitting knit-flannel shirt, and his pantaloons hung in graceful bags about his nether extremities. In one hand he held a large silver time-piece, which at once attracted a marked share of attention.

"Hello, Jack! Where d' you git that turnip?" screamed a lantern-jawed youth on the front bench.

The point of this query was seen at once, and raised a roar of laughter, in which "Oyster Jack" joined heartily, as he informed his friends that he had borrowed it from the State House steeple. After requesting some one in the audience to favor him with a mouthful of tobacco, "Oyster Jack" deposited the paper in a pocket in the seat of his baggy pantaloons and disappeared.

He soon returned, supported on either side by a man stripped to the waist. "Oyster Jack" inserted the thumb of his right hand in the chest of the hatchet-faced individual to his right, pronounced his name, and informed the audience that he sojourned in Brooklyn. A similar application to the fleshy individual at his left revealed the fact that his abiding place was Philadelphia. The two combatants bowed clumsily to the audience, grinned hideously at each other, shook hands as best they could with the cumbrous boxing-gloves, and then prepared to "set to." Half a dozen rounds were gone through with after the approved fashion, and by this time the hatchet-faced individual from Brooklyn was as red as a beet. "Oyster Jack" had crouched himself at the rear of the stage, from which position he viewed the combat with an eager eye, now and then exclaiming "Foul!" and when he judged that the Brooklyn man had arrived at the proper crimson tint, he parted the antagonists, and conducted them into the room at the side of the stage.

The applause which greeted this first match had scarcely died away, when those on the front benches sprang to their feet to ascertain the cause of a great uproar and commotion in the rear. It was caused by a stampede on the part of the fifty-cent rabble, who had been contemplating with envious eye sundry vacant benches just in front of them. Over the tops of the seats they scrambled and jostled, crushing down the backs as they went, and muttering curses at those who glided into the vacant places before them. The heat in the front had been almost insufferable before this, and now it was absolutely stifling. It was remedied in the only possible way, by a general stripping off of coats, vests, shirt collars, an unbuttoning of bosoms, and rolling up of sleeves.

After a short intermission "Oyster Jack" again appeared, his arms encircling two short and well-built men, who were denizens of New York and Philadelphia respectively. They had committed common decency to the extent of retaining their undershirts. The contest between these two was much more scientific than the former, and the head-foremost thrusts which they made at each other were received with loud shouts of laughter. They were likewise much addicted to the making of feints, and the Philadelphian had an amusing knack of dancing about the stage on one leg, while with the other he performed sundry evolutions which would have done credit to a circus-rider. After a half dozen rounds or so, the countenance of the New Yorker assumed the color of a beet, and then "Oyster Jack" withdrew them to the side room, followed by enthusiastic cheers.

During the intermission a commotion was created by the entrance of a number of persons into the gallery. Some one on the floor suggested that they were the "members of the Common Council," and was rewarded by a round of cheers for the quickness and accuracy of his perceptions.

When "Oyster Jack" again appeared, he escorted two boys about thirteen years of age, who were attired solely in their pantaloons. They were both sorry specimens of Young America, as far as flesh was concerned, but were, nevertheless, received with a grand outburst on the part of the audience. They "came up to the scratch" with considerable nerve, and after hammering away ferociously at each other until both were red as beets, were taken aside by "Oyster Jack," amid deafening shouts of applause.

The next intermission was employed by "Oyster Jack" in carefully chalking the floor of the stage, and when this was completed to his satisfaction, he brought forward two other young specimens of the sporting fraternity, clad like the former two, but somewhat taller and somewhat skinnier. The contest was decidedly spirited, one of them going repeatedly "to his devotions." At the end, he was whirled by his antagonist entirely around the stage, and was caught, as he fell, in the arms of a bloated specimen of humanity, who had come to the support of "Oyster Jack."

The next encounter was between a little red-faced, tow-headed fellow from New Orleans, and a long, lank Philadelphian, both attired in undershirts. Their movements were quite wary, and much resembled the Zouave army drill; but several times they came to close quarters and the floor, to the great delight of their audience.

"Oyster Jack" then found it necessary to make the rounds of the audience to select the next antagonists. He finally succeeded in procuring the services of two villanous-looking specimens, who at first refused to come to close quarters. Spurred on by the hisses of the assemblage, they clinched at last, and that so ferociously that "Oyster Jack," in the tenderness of his heart, was constrained to cry out, "Murther! murther!" The contest again grew tame, and again the hisses were heard, when "Oyster Jack" took occasion to say, "Let 'em be; they're doin' the best they kin!" The audience, however, were not satisfied with their rooster-like lunges at each other, and the hisses finally became so loud and earnest that one of them retired. But the other, refused to follow his example, and had to be carried off the stage by main force, muttering, as he went, "Lager beer is good!"

This unsatisfactory encounter was followed by a very elaborate and scientific battle between two splendidly developed men, who administered to each other the hardest kind of knocks, in the most determined fashion, the audience manifesting their approval by long-continued cheers.

Then came the final scene, the redoubtable "Champion of Light Weights," Barney Aaron himself, appearing on the stage, in company with Dooney Harris, of New York and California, a man of high repute in sporting circles. The beneficiary of the evening advanced to the foot-lights, bowed, and delivered himself somewhat as follows:—

"Gentlemen:—I am authorized by my friends to say I will fight Sam Collyer at a hundred and twenty-four pounds, for $2500 or $5000. (Tremendous cheering.) I am not accustomed to public speaking, my friends; in fact, I am not gifted with public speech. But I must return my sincere thanks for the kindness I have received at your hands."

This announcement was followed by great applause, into the midst of which broke some one in the gallery, by offering to fight Dooney Harris at any time and for any amount. A considerable uproar ensued, and several impromptu speeches were delivered in various parts of the hall before it was quelled. Before the contest commenced, Barney Aaron declared that his friend Dooney Harris was prepared to fight any man in the country of his weight, and then they went at each other in the highest style of the art. Dooney was the taller and heavier of the two, and therefore had the advantage; but the twain belabored each other gallantly, and when they retired the disgusting exhibition was declared by "Oyster Jack" to be at an end.

AMERICAN PRIZES.—In the official list of awards to Americans in the great Exhibition at Paris, as brought by the Atlantic Telegraph, the firm of R. & G. A. Wright is mentioned as "Wright & Co." We consider it due to this enterprising firm to have this error corrected. Messrs. R. & G. A. Wright contributed to the Exposition samples of their delightful and well-known perfumeries and toilet soaps, which have certainly shown their superiority by gaining a prize in "the land of perfumes." We most heartily congratulate the Messrs. Wright on their success, particularly as it was achieved without any other influence but the good quality and splendid display of their manufactures. The Paris correspondent of the Philadelphia *Home Weekly*, in his letter of June 13, to that paper, uses the following language in describing this display:—"I didn't do justice in my last letter to Messrs. Wrights' display of perfumery . . . . the case stands at the corner of a court, and is visible on every side; it is one of the handsomest displays in the American Exhibition."

THE ODD FELLOWS' UNION EXCURSION.—On Wednesday, the 17th of July, the great Odd Fellows' union excursion to Cape May comes off. This affair will be under the direction of competent committees of the following Lodges:—Friendship, Decatur, Morning Star, Amity, Enterprise. Arrangements have been completed for the accommodation of two thousand persons, allowing them seven hours at Cape Island. If the weather is clear, dancing will be indulged in on the lawns of the American, Congress Hall, Atlantic, and United States Hotels, all of which houses have made arrangements for furnishing the excursionists with every luxury in liquors, wines, and eatables. Finney's Brass and String Orchestras will furnish the music on the occasion.

MERITED PROMOTION.—Brevet Brigadier-General Horatio G. Sickel, Health officer, has recently had conferred upon him the appointment of Brevet Major-General for gallant and meritorious conduct during the late war. This merited promotion was made upon the recommendation of General Meade, who, in his letter to the Secretary of War, paid a high tribute to General Sickel, who served as Colonel of the 3d Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves. After the expiration of his commission, he re-entered the army as Colonel of the 198th Pennsylvania Regiment, and served till the close of the war with marked distinction, having been a long time in command of a brigade, and was wounded twice.

A BURGLAR CAUGHT.—About 10 o'clock last evening three men were seen on the roof of Connelly's liquor store, at the northwest corner of Front and Jefferson streets, energetically working with burglars' tools to force the trap-door. The policemen surrounded the place, shutting off retreat by means of two unoccupied houses near by, and finally succeeded in capturing one of the felonious parties, named Bernard Charlesworth. He was identified as the one on the roof. Alderman Shoemaker held him in $1000 bail to answer.

"BUCKY" GALLAGHER'S condition is somewhat improved this morning, and hopes are entertained that he will survive the shots administered to him on Monday afternoon by Philip Madden. He is yet in great danger, however, and it is feared that the ball which still remains in his body may work its way around to vital parts, and result in internal hemorrhage.

VIOLATING THE SUNDAY ANTI-LIQUOR LAW.—Martin Hammer was yesterday in custody for selling liquor on Sunday last. His saloon is located on the northwest corner of Third and Buttonwood streets. Alderman Toland held him in $800 bail.

"JACK AND GILL" at 8 to-night; to-morrow at 2 for a grand matinee; on Friday for benefit of Mr. G. L. Fox; on Saturday at 8, farewell matinee; at night for the fifty-first and last time, Arch Street Theatre.

ATLANTIC CITY.—Surf House—Carncross & Dixey's full Orchestra and Brass Band commence their engagement at this hotel to-morrow.

INDEPENDENCE DAY—HOW PHILADELPHIA WILL CELEBRATE IT.—To-morrow, the ninety-second anniversary of the nation's birth, will be celebrated almost universally throughout our community, notwithstanding the adverse report of the Council Committee to any extensive municipal demonstration.

The various associations, both military and civic, it is thought will not be merged into one grand procession. So far as has been announced, the following is the programme set down for to-morrow:—

Brevet Brigadier-General Charles M. Prevost has ordered a parade of the First Division of Pennsylvania Militia. Organizations not attached to the First Division have been invited to temporarily attach themselves to the ranks of the command. The line will form on Broad street, right resting on Chesnut, at 7½ A. M.; down Broad to Walnut, Walnut to Sixteenth, Sixteenth to Arch, Arch to Twelfth, Twelfth to Chesnut, Chesnut to Fifth, Fifth to Walnut, Walnut to Twelfth, Twelfth to Chesnut, Chesnut to Broad, and dismiss.

The route is made short on account of the heat, and it is also probable that the presence of some of the militia will be required on the same day at Frankford, to participate in the ceremonies of the laying of the corner-stone of a soldiers' monument to be there erected.

The Wecacoe Legion, composed of veterans, will make a street parade, starting from the armory in Queen street, below Second, at 6 A. M.

The members of the Independence Hose and Steam Fire Engine Company intend celebrating the day in an appropriate manner. There is to be a stand erected adjoining the building, and from it will be read the Declaration of Independence, by Robert T. Gill, of the Hope Hose Company. A band of music will be in attendance, and a glee club has volunteered its services. The "Bunkers" will present the company with a new hose carriage, valued at $600. The carriage is a neat affair. The body is painted blue, striped with gold, with the motto "Gay and Happy" on the side badges; the running gears are white, picked with gold; the statue of Washington is over the bell-gallows. The testimonial will be presented by Chas. N. Mann, and received on the part of the company by John Dolman, Esq. An oration will then be delivered by Charles Brooke, Esq. The Lincoln Association will also present the company with a set of horse blankets worth $60, and a portrait of Abraham Lincoln. The Fourth of July is the anniversary of this company.

The colored citizens likewise intend celebrating the National Anniversary. They will parade over a short route headed by a band of music, and dismiss in front of Liberty Hall, on Lombard street, below Eighth. At 3 o'clock the Declaration of Independence will be read, after which speeches will be made by citizens of prominence.

The soldiers of the war of 1812 will hold a meeting, and after the reading of the Declaration of Independence, the usual resolutions will be passed.

The grand Temperance celebration of the Fourth of July, which was suggested at the citizens' meeting in Horticultural Hall last week, promises to be a fine demonstration. The programme embraces many attractive features. The meeting will, no doubt, prove one of the largest ever held within Independence Square. The call is addressed to all who are inimical to the Sunday rights of the liquor sellers, and are favorable to the preservation of peace and quiet, of temperance and order, and who are determined to uphold and enforce the late legislative enactment.

The Declaration of Independence will be read. Speeches and other exercises appropriate to the occasion by the following gentlemen:—Rev. Bishop Simpson, D. D., Hon A. G. Cattell, Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, of Brooklyn; Rev. George J. Mingins, of New York; Theodore Cuyler, Esq., Ex-Governor Pollock, Hon. W. A. Porter, Rev. A. A. Willitts, D. D., Thomas M. Coleman, Esq., Thomas Potter, Esq., Rev. Daniel March, D. D.; Rev. J. Wheaton Smith, D. D., and others.

A grand mass meeting will also be held at 2 P. M., in Concert Hall. All who favor the late Liquor Law are urged to attend.

The following speakers will be present and address the citizens upon the religious, legal, and moral aspects of the law:—Matthew Newkirk, Esq., Rev. J. W. Jackson, Charles E. Lex, Esq., H. R. Warriner, Esq., General Louis Wagner.

The State Society of the Cincinnati hold their annual meeting in the morning, and partake of a dinner at 5 P. M., for which most excellent arrangements have been made.

The James Page Library Association will celebrate the day in an appropriate manner, at their Hall, Girard avenue, near Shackamaxon street. Salutes will be fired, the Declaration of Independence read, orations delivered, and a patriotic time generally be indulged in.

At Frankford a monument is to be dedicated to the memory of the officers, soldiers, and sailors who fell in the late war, who were residents of the Twenty-third Ward. There will be a grand military and civic procession, and appropriate dedicatory ceremonies at the Cedar Hill Cemetery, where the monument is erected. The monument is a costly one, and does honor to the patriotic citizens of the ward. Many distinguished officers, both of the navy and army, will be present in full uniform as invited guests.

All Councils, delegations, and individuals belonging to the Order of American Mechanics, who intend to participate in the dedication ceremonies at Frankford, are to assemble at the Hall, corner of Fourth and George streets, at 6½ o'clock A. M. They are to appear, as far as practicable, in dark clothes and white gloves. A fine band will be at the Hall. They will move precisely at 7·15 for Frankford.

On the evening of the Fourth, there will be a very handsome display of fireworks in the enclosure adjoining the Northern Home, a number of gentlemen having kindly contributed the funds necessary. Several brief addresses will be made, and a number of patriotic songs sung by the children. The occasion promises to be a most interesting one, as the fireworks are said to be very pretty, and the singing of the children spirited and excellent, as usual. To avoid confusion, a limited number of tickets of admission have been issued, without which a view of the exhibition cannot be had.

There will be a lecture and festival in the hall at Twelfth and Filbert streets. Subject—"St. Paul in Britain."

Mr. Lowry, the proprietor of Eastwick Park, will give a beautiful display of fireworks at that place on the evening of the national day.

The residents of the new row of houses on North Seventh street, above Montgomery avenue, propose giving a handsome display of fireworks on the vacant lot opposite, to-morrow evening.

The beautiful steamer John A. Warner will make excursions up the Delaware river, as far as Bristol and Burlington, during the day.

Fourth of July excursion tickets will be sold at reduced rates between all stations on the Reading Railroad and branches, good from Saturday, June 29, to Monday, July 8.

The Post Office will be opened at 6½ o'clock, and close at 11 o'clock A. M.

The collection at 5 o'clock, and delivery at 8 o'clock A. M., will be made by the carriers as usual, and also a collection at 5 o'clock P. M.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVAL.—George M. Sullivan, Esq., a distinguished citizen of Maryland, and a resident of Baltimore, one of the founders of the Consolidated Land Company of Maryland, and well known as one of the "solid men" of the Monumental City, will arrive in this city this evening, accompanied by a suite. Mr. Sullivan visits Philadelphia for the purpose of personally inspecting a number of our public institutions, with a view to gather material on which to base contemplated improvements in the city of Baltimore. A number of prominent gentlemen of this city have arranged to extend a proper reception to the distinguished Marylander on his arrival at the depot, Broad and Prime streets. In company with a committee he will visit the Pennsylvania Insane Asylum, Blockley Almshouse, Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and other points of interest to-morrow.

A PHILADELPHIA THIEF ARRESTED IN NEW YORK.—Charles Holbrook, alias Bryant, by whom, as is alleged, the store of A. B. Bryson & Co., in this city, had been robbed, and a watch and $400 in money taken, was arrested in New York last evening by Detectives Smith and Vaughn. Holbrook is a smart looking young man, twenty-two years of age, and came to New York armed with recommendations and certificates of character from the Young Men's Christian Associations of Philadelphia and Baltimore. On application and examination these letters were found to be forgeries. Holbrook was locked up at headquarters.

ANOTHER BENEFIT FOR THE SUFFERERS.—Reference to another column will show that the Athletic Glee Club, with competent assistants, will give a grand concert at Horticultural Hall, next Monday evening, in aid of the families of the firemen who perished by the late catastrophe at the American Theatre. The programme selected is an unusually attractive,

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MEETING OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of this society was held this morning, President Biddle in the chair.

Professor Booth, of Lower Merion, Montgomery county, read the following paper, entitled "Notes on the Improvement of Exhausted Land by the use of Phosphatic Guanos, slightly superphosphated." A farm of some sixty acres having fallen into my hands in the year 1860, I determined to make it pay an interest on the cost until some other disposal might be made of it in the future.

Upon calculating the cost of buying and hauling stable manure from the city or vicinity (five or ten miles) I found it would be cheaper to buy and haul a so-called superphosphate. I therefore determined to attempt improving my miserably poor farm by the latter alone, trusting to increasing the stock with the increasing produce, so as to render it at least independent of the purchased manure.

The table below will present all the necessary facts in relation to the farm from its priory poverty in 1861 to its plethoric falling down of wheat and clover in the rains of 1867. It contains about 60 acres, of which only 40 have been in cultivation. The gross sales of everything that could be scraped by industry in 1861 was $219·36, showing the poverty of the farm. The rotation system, common in our vicinity, was followed, viz.:—1. Corn. 2. Oats, potatoes or turnips. 3. Wheat. 4 and 5, or 4, 5, and 6. Clover and timothy. Of course we used the little stable manure made at first as judiciously as we could, but two or three cows fed from poor land only covered an acre or so with a delicate gauze of manure. This was subsequently improved, as increased production and of better quality increased our stock, so that in the spring of 1867 the six acres in corn and potatoes covered with manure looked jet black, leaving the land scarcely visible.

The starting point of the improvement, its main source at this moment, is a phosphate of lime. The composition of the phosphate I used was about 20 per cent. phosphoric acid, of which 5·38 per cent. were soluble in water, and 1·62 per cent. potential ammonia.

The quantity I aimed to get into the soil has been about half a ton per acre, trusting to the immediate action of the soluble phosphoric acid, and the gradual development of the insoluble by cultivation during many years, but designing to add a little of the same manure in each subsequent rotation. The best method of using the phosphate, according to my experience, is to harrow in some four hundred or five hundred pounds, sowed broadcast upon the land, when ploughed for corn, and to put two or three hundred pounds more in the hills, together with a little wood ash. Then two or three hundred pounds more should go on the root crop of the next year, and two hundred or four hundred pounds more be harrowed in, after ploughing for wheat, in the fall of the same year. I have thus put 1600 to 1200 pounds on every acre, as is cases in the order of rotation.

My conclusion as to the best method of improving farms at a distance from cities, which are, or which should be, the great sources of fertility, is this:—To improve the soil by the liberal use of phosphate, introduced into the usual rotation system, and then keep as much stock as the farm can possibly be made to bear. The phosphates commence the fertility, the stock sustains it. The produce of stock may vary according to the proximity to a town—milk, butter, cheese, or raising stock for sale.

The advantage of the butter produce is that nothing of mineral value is sold off and removed from the land, except the trifling amount in wheat flour, and in the flesh and bones of the hog. For this reason I have had a butter dairy for several years, with the exception of one year, when a milk dairy was tried.

The following table of the gross sales of produce of all kinds in successive years will show the influence of phosphates alone to improve farming land:—

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Gr'ss val. of sales.	$216·36	$235·23	$1019·46	$1019·41	$1353·98	$1443·96
Cost of feed and seed.....	46·00	40·00	19·61	175·96	224·61	410 77
Net profit on sales.	179·36	195·23	512·85	843·45	1129·37	1033·19
St'k cows & a bull.	2	4	4	5	10	13

At the present time, June, 1867, there are fifteen cows and one bull. From thirteen milking cows we have obtained during June an average of some 68 or 70 pounds of butter per week, which is an average of 5½ pounds of butter per cow per week. The grass on which these cows have fed has been almost exclusively produced by phosphates, and the cows are but the ordinary country breed.

In order to have a fairer view of the improvements resulting from the liberal use of phosphates, I should add that the value of the above stock should be set to the profits of the year. The whole farm is so improved that it would continue to yield largely for some years to come without further improvement.

There is nothing remarkable claimed for Hilltop Farm, and I have merely thrown the above thoughts together at the suggestion of some of the members of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, to show how a poor farm may be made productive, and even profitable, by the liberal use of phosphates as manure, applied in the usual rotation system to common farming by a plain farmer.

Dr. Rodgers exhibited a number of stalks of "Pedigree" wheat, which was examined by the members of the Society.

Dr. John McGowan exhibited a lot of white English Antwerp and Allen raspberries. They were exceedingly fine specimens.

Dr. Kennedy exhibited a lot of Alsike clover.

Mr. Coleman read a communication from a Committee of the Eastern Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, proposing to hold, with the Philadelphia Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, a joint Fair on the grounds of the former at Norristown, on the 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 17th, 18th, and 19th of September next.

It was moved, seconded, and carried that the matter be referred to the Executive Committee, with power to act.

Henry Bower was proposed for membership. Adjourned.

MORE WHISKY COMPLICATIONS. — Thomas McBride, David Bird, and John Lovett appeared before United States Commissioner Sergeant for attempting to evade the Revenue tax and defraud the Government. McBride kept a still in his house at No. 3310 Market street, and to that place removed whisky contrary to law.

Mr. Alfred H. Brooks, Revenue Inspector, testified—I visited the premises of Thomas McBride, and saw them; his place is on Howard's lane; a truck came from there, pulled by four horses; I followed them to Thirty-third street and Darby road, where two horses were unhitched, and then drove down to No. 3310 Market street, where twelve barrels were unloaded and taken into a dwelling. This was on the morning of the 4th of May; the first tax paid by McBride was on the 18th of May. There was a bonded warehouse on the premises; when liquor is taken into a warehouse on the premises of any person, such person is required to give a warehouse entry. This was not a bonded warehouse where the whisky was taken on Market street, but appeared to be a dwelling. Lovett was foreman of the distillery; Bird was the storekeeper and had the keys of the bonded warehouse and cistern room; I know of six barrels being taken from this distillery on the 24th, for I met it, and turned it back; the several numbers on the barrels were 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, and was marked "T. McBride, Distillery;" these came out of the distillery yard, and had the inspection mark on them; on the 22d of May I visited the distillery; saw McBride, who showed me through the place; they have six fermenters, holding forty-seven hundred gallons each; Nos. 1 and 6 were full of malt for ferment; I examined bonded warehouse, and found three barrels, Nos. 33, 44, and 35; I went to Mr. McBride's office, and in his drawer I saw the brand "U. S. Bonded Warehouse—Tax Paid;" I desired to know what had become of the twelve barrels of spirits on which the tax was paid on the 18th, and he said they had been sent to Frank Adams' that day; on the morning of the 24th I looked into the mash-tubs and saw no mash; 9400 gallons had been used, which ought to have made 480 gallons of spirits.

John Roan, police officer, testified that he had seen this large wagon, first mentioned, make nearly trips from the distillery in the morning, to the city, some days making two or three trips; they hauled at least, I should judge, 100 barrels a week and continued it about two weeks.

John McClure testified that on the 10th of March they commenced distilling; that they sent some away during the month of March, and am sure of the sending away of spirits in April and May; of that which was sent away, probably twenty-five or thirty barrels a day, seven or eight came from the bonded warehouse, while the rest came from the still; Mr. Lovett was filling these which came from the still, while Bird was branding them; I am under the impression that Mr. Hill's name, Revenue Inspector, was upon them; I have seen a small brand there which was used by them.

The case was held over.

CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD.—Edward Brock, residing at No. 2009 Green street, charged with conniving at the execution of a false and fraudulent bond, whereby the payment of duty on distilled spirits was evaded, and for the purpose of removing such spirits from a bonded warehouse, was required to give bail in $20,000, by United States Commissioner Smith, for his appearance on Saturday next at 12 M. for a hearing.

AID FOR THE SUFFERERS.—The following donations were received by Mayor McMichael for the Sansom street sufferers by the late explosion:—

Dr. George B. Wood.....	$50·00
Harmeboh Lodge, No. 12, I. O. O. F.....	10·00

STEALING.—David Knox being employed to huckster for a "vegetable" man, yesterday stole the proceeds from the sales of his produce, and left unceremoniously for other quarters. He was arrested at No. 429 German street, and held by Alderman Tittermary to answer.

MORE OF THEM.—Lieutenant Connelly, with a force of men, made his usual nightly raid, and succeeded in breaking up a disorderly house at No. 1418 Sansom street, capturing twelve females.

LYONS' MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER, for killing Fleas, Moths, Roaches, and Bugs. The original and only sure article. Sold by all respectable dealers.

LOOKING GLASSES and Picture Frames at Reimer & Co.'s, manufacturers, No. 624 Arch street. A splendid assortment of Mouldings on hand for frames.

ABUNDANT CAPITAL, *our exclusively cash system of both buying and selling*, a business experience of more than a quarter of a century, thorough system, the best talent employed in all departments, and a large and constantly increasing business, give us unequalled advantages, which our patrons have the benefit of. We are thereby enabled to keep at all times the largest stock and best assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia; also, to sell garments superior in every respect—excelled by none—*at prices guaranteed, in all cases, lower than the lowest elsewhere, and to guarantee full satisfaction to every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.*

Half way between Fifth and Sixth Sts. } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., Philadelphia, and No. 600 BROADWAY, New York.

Alpaca and Drap d'Ete Sacks.
Linen and Duck Sacks, white and colored.
White and Fancy Linen Pants.
White and Fancy Linen Vests.
White Marseilles Vests.
All kinds, styles, and sizes of Summer Goods generally.

A FOURTH-OF-JULY POME FOR 1867.

By Brother Jonathan.

I.

Above ninety years ago we showed our self-reliance;
Agin GEORGE REX we ris right up, and crowed a bold defiance.
Sez we, "Your walkin'-ticket's signed." Sez he, "I'll hang the signers;"
But tho' he had the "Right Divine," we proved the *right diviners.*

II.

We fit and fit, neow up, neow deown; neow one step, neow t'other;
Till his most sacred Majesty got kind of wursted—rather;
And when *our* GEORGE, in a closte hug, throwed General Cornwallis,
The *other* George, he felt the shock way deoun to Windsor Pallis.

* * * * * * *

III.

The "Fourth" with shouts is hailed to-day by a united people;
Ring eout, you merry bells, your peal, and flags deck roof and steeple,
In vain the Rebel chieftains strove to break the Union tether;
We've showed them, for all future time, the way to hang together.

IV.

Bring eout the biggest kind of guns—the Dolgrin "fifteen inches"—
And fire them with a will, as when they plugged the Union-lynchers.
We'll hail the storm of bustin' bombs with cheerin' and with yellin',
For *peace* is purty much like *peas*, the easiest got by shellin'.

The public will get "fits" if they will call at Charles Stokes & Co.'s Ready-made Clothing Store, under the Continental Hotel, though not of the kind referred to in the above "pome."

NO NAME.—Many, many people suffer from they know not what. They are not sick—they are not well. There is no name for it. It is simply weakness—a breaking down of the vital forces. Whatever its causes (and they are innumerable), its symptoms are in the main the same. Among the most prominent are extreme lassitude, loss of appetite, loss of flesh, and great mental depression. Indigestion and a *Stomach Cough* are also frequent concomitants of this distressing state of body and of mind. The common remark in relation to persons in such a condition is, that they are consumptive. Now, what these unfortunates really want is *vigor, vital strength;* and, as certainly as dawn succeeds darkness, they can recuperate their systems and regain perfect health by resorting to HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS. It is as clear that a life-reviving tonic is required in such cases, as that the dying flame of an empty lamp requires to be revived with a new supply of oil. Perfectly pure and innocuous, containing nothing but the most genial vegetable extracts, and combining the three grand elements of a stomachic, an alterative, and a genial invigorant. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are suitable to all constitutions, and are as applicable to the diseases and disabilities of the feebler sex as to those of men.

"THE perfumed light
Steals through the mist of alabaster lamps,
And every air is heavy with the breath
Of orange flowers, that bloom
I' the midst of roses."

Such was the flowery land filled with healing airs and life-preserving products where Dr. Drake discovered the chief ingredients of his wonderful Tonic Medicine—PLANTATION BITTERS—the enchanted tropical island of St. Croix. The PLANTATION BITTERS, combining all the medicinal and tonic virtues of the healing and life-sustaining products of that favored clime, are, without doubt, the World's Great Remedy for Dyspepsia, Low Spirits, and all other Stomachic difficulties.

MAGNOLIA WATER—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price.

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.—Acknowledged superior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold on most reasonable terms. New and Second-hand Pianos constantly on hand for rent. Tuning, moving, and packing promptly attended to.

WAREROOMS No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET.

G. S. C. E.

AN unusually large and choice stock of Clothing for spring wear is exhibited by the G. S. C. E. at the present time. We have taken much pains in selecting styles, and in the getting up of our garments this season, and are able to offer to our patrons and the public generally an assortment of Walking Coats, Morning and Evening Coats, Sacks, Spring Overcoats, Vests and Pants of every grade, equal in style, make and finish to the best customer work, and of course at *much lower prices.*

For those who prefer to have their Clothing made to order, we have a custom department, in charge of cutters whose skill and taste are unexcelled, and supplied with an elegant variety of piece goods of all descriptions. We invite an early call. PERRY & CO.,
Star Clothing Emporium,
No. 609 Chesnut street, above Sixth.

SCROFULA IS THE PROTEUS OF DISEASES.—Now it develops itself in the flesh, now on the skin, sometimes in the glands, sometimes in the muscles. Its locale in one instance is the throat, in another the eyes, in the third the scalp; in fact, there is no portion of the body which may not be the seat of this awful malady. But it can be dislodged from each and all. How? inquires some agonized victim. We answer by the persevering use of Jayne's Alterative. If this is doubted, let the skeptic read the testimonials of those who have been restored to health by its use, and which may be found at length in our Almanac. Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne & Son, No. 242 Chesnut street,

SUCCESS FROM ADVERTISING.—Very few persons understand the value of Printers' Ink better than H. T. Helmbold, the great advertiser of Fluid Extract of Buchu. There is hardly a paper on our editorial table but what contains a column or less of his advertisements. He is a living example of what a liberal use of money will do if one has the pluck and spirit to follow it up until it is a success. He has one of the finest stores on Broadway, and it is crowded with people who go there either to buy or inspect his mercantile palace. He extends an invitation to all to visit.—*Daily Journal, Boston, Mass.*

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Indigestion, Stomach and Liver complaints. These medicines will cure the most confirmed cases of dyspepsia, and disorders of the stomach and liver. They have restored more suffering dyspeptics to actual and permanent health than all the other ephemeral "specifics" united. They have stood the test of fifty years experience. They increase the appetite, invigorate the stomach, and purify the liver. In bowel complaints they are equally efficacious, and for sick and nervous headaches they stand unrivalled. Sold by all Druggists.

FIREWORKS! FIREWORKS! FIREWORKS!—George W. Jenkins, the Confectioner, at No. 1037 Spring Garden street, has now a large stock of Fireworks of every description, for sale at the lowest prices.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

A PAINTER'S CAMP. By Philip Gilbert Hamerton. In three books. Book I.—In England. Book II.—In Scotland. Book III.—In France. Boston: Roberts Brothers. Philadelphia Agent: Caldwell Ashmead.

As a rule, the publications for summer reading which annually inundate our table include at least one work of such merit as to stand preeminently forth as *the* work of the season. We had fears that 1867 was not going to present us with a leader for the flock of usual mediocrity. But the arrival of "A Painter's Camp" has secured us a work worthy of preference above all competitors. We are not addicted to enthusiasm, but the little work before us is really so full of good points that we grow so admiring as to appear almost fulsome in its praise. If Mr. Hamerton is as good a painter as he is a writer, and is as happy in his sketches with his pencil as he is with his pen, we feel sure his works would bear off the prizes at the Royal Academy. There are works fitted for winter and there are works fitted for summer, the same as there is clothing fitted for each season. The kind which finds most favor during the warm months is that which is least customary, which possesses what we may call an air of *négligé*, which does not take mental energy to understand. The roving record of Hamerton is a model of its class. It ignores all conventionalities, and deals only with nature and natural things. He tells us how he spent his time in camping out, and his narrative is so pure in style and so happy in expression that we seem to be with him in his adventures, and to see the sights which with graphic pen he depicts. He is peculiarly happy in his description of out-door life, although not without its inconveniences. The Lancashire peasants annoyed him greatly by their inquisitive curiosity. Not understanding what possible object the artist could have in spending his time in painting little bits of canvas with unintelligible pictures on them, they greatly doubted his sanity, and agreed that at all events he was an object to be strictly watched. On this point he says:—

"I can fully understand the refined tortures of a monkey of modest disposition exhibited in a menagerie. I am like one of Wombwell's animals, shown daily, without either pleasure or profit to himself, to a pitiless crowd at a village fair; but I have the peculiar disadvantage of understanding the language in which the various commentaries on my person are expressed.

"My plate glass windows are exceedingly convenient, since they allow the public to inspect the animal at its usual occupations; most interesting observations in natural history being thus rendered possible, as in the case of the glass beehives at the French Universal Exhibition. From frequent observations of this kind, made with the utmost care by several eminent zoologists, it appears that I, the animal in question, am not of a gregarious disposition; that I eat the flesh of birds and other animals, but not in a raw state; and that I am remarkable for my industry, being continually occupied with a kind of labor whose object and utility are still the subject of various learned conjectures. The important question whether I am acquainted with the use of fire is not yet satisfactorily settled, but there are reasons for supposing that I am, since the flesh I devour has evidently been subjected to the action of heat. Still this question remains somewhat obscure, no trace whatever of fuel having been discovered in my cell, nor any orifice for the escape of smoke.

"Years hence, when this is printed, the reader will think these passages exaggerated; he will not believe that I am stared at like a wild beast. I tell him that the manners of a set of villagers to an itinerant brown bear are pleasanter and more courteous, and in every way less intolerable, than the manners of these Lancashire and Yorkshire clowns are to me.

"Take last Sunday as an example. I was walking on the moor, with my dog, and rested on the hill whence I could see the hut. Groups began to collect about it soon, and when it was time to lunch I had to make my way through a little crowd of forty spectators, who did not seem in the least disposed to abdicate the seats they had taken possession of when the principal attraction came upon the scene. Any properly disposed dog would have resented this impudence, but mine walked pleasantly up to the forty spectators, and wagged a canine welcome. As for me, being hungry, I got into my hut as quickly as possible, shut the door, and put up the little green curtains. I could hear very plainly all the lively talk outside, and was soon aware that the crowd was increasing fast. I had a cold grouse or a partridge to lunch, I forget which; but I remember it was unfortunately necessary to get it from the meat safe outside, and the innumerable observations that this simple action give rise to, were really wonderful in their variety and interest. But to be so near the animal at feeding-time, and not to see it feed, was a bitter disappointment! Fifty or sixty of the spectators (their numbers had now immensely increased) attempted, therefore, to obtain a view through the four windows, but without much success, on account of the curtains. One man, however, effected the discovery that, through a crevice between the curtain and the window-frame a portion of my neck was visible, and forthwith there were twenty candidates for his advantageous position. Having finished luncheon, I determined to move the curtains one by one, long enough to stimulate, without satisfying, the curiosity of the spectators outside. As I lifted each curtain, I found the pane pressed by a dozen noses; then rose a sudden shout, followed by an intensely eager enumeration of whatever peculiarity each had observed; so that, although the time I allowed was scarcely long enough for the wet collodion process, the combination of many observers, with retina more highly excited than any film of collodion, realized a tolerably characteristic portrait."

This pleasant vein of description is preserved throughout, but we like his Highland adventures best of all. They are so vividly described, and were evidently so thoroughly enjoyed, that we cannot but sympathize, and follow his steps with interest. His description of how he travelled on a French river is also pleasant:—

"I have a good boat, but, after trying her on the Ternin, found that she was too long for such intricate navigation, and also that the usual process of rowing was not possible on a rapid little stream where it was always necessary to see well in advance. So I devised a small flat-bottomed coracle, short and buoyant, made of wickerwork, covered with canvas. This cost me altogether about twelve shillings. It has one wooden seat, three narrow wooden keels, and a double-bladed paddle for propulsion. Seated with my face in the direction of the stream's course, I can detect at some distance anything likely to offer an impediment, and take measures to avoid it. The loose paddle is infinitely better than a pair of sculls for such rough work as this. A paddle is equal to two things, and yet it is only one thing; it does not get embarrassed in row-locks, as oars will, in a very narrow place; you can push with it on either side in a moment, and it occupies no breadth of water; above all, you can sit with your face to your work.

"With this little coracle I found that I could easily perform the whole voyage on the river, and anything more amusing and exciting it is not possible to imagine. The water rushes over the shallows with great swiftness, and swirls heavily in the deep pools; there are hundreds of roots, and sometimes massive trunks lie half athwart the stream; the turns are extremely sharp, and there are violent eddies and counter-currents on which the coracle bobs about like a cork. Such boating as this needs incessant attention, but that is the very charm of it. An amusement ought to occupy the mind as well as the body, and so leave it free to continue its labor or recur to its anxieties. Simple rowing on smooth water is, I have always thought, one of the most mechanical of all diversions. Sailing is good, because it occupies one, and needs constant watchfulness. Descending a wild stream in a coracle is quite as good as even sailing in rough weather. You see before you, a hundred yards off, five or six awkward snags all across the stream; you select what seems to be the best passage, and with a few strong strokes of the paddle get your coracle into such a position that it will rush straight through the narrow ... In an instant the obstacles are behind ... borne along swiftly, perhaps you, and you ... tossed on leaping waves, over rippling rapids, ... ment's respite is on a deep, calm pool a mo... our vibe and allowed you, and you may light your ... meditate on the delightfulness of your position. When you descend in this manner some rapid trout stream like the Ternin, nothing is more amusing than to watch the astonished anglers on the bank. You appear to them as unexceptedly as if you were a porpoise—they open their mouths in amazement—you glide past them in a moment, and are gone.

"Work of this kind, I warn the sympathetic reader, is, when you first attempt it, in a high degree alarming. It seems absolutely impossible that you should get out of such an endless succession of difficulties. The first snags, with water rushing between them like a millrace, have something of horror in their aspect—gaunt arms rising from the swift stream to catch you and rend you. With a little experience these alarms give place to a feeling of perfect self-possession. You learn the art of discovering in time where the best passage lies, and of so placing your coracle that it will be driven through it by the current. You become aware of certain laws or customs of rapid streams, by which you know beforehand how and where they have hollowed water enough to carry your light craft. You acquire such mastery over your paddle that, with a powerful stroke or two, you avert easily what seems certain destruction.

"People who live near streams usually pronounced not navigable do not know what they miss. To any such I say, get a coach or a little canoe, and try to navigate your stream. A little wading now and then does no harm, though in the winter and spring I do my voyage to Autun without once quitting my coracle. It might be possible in a sharp little canoe to ascend the stream also, but this seems very doubtful; my plan is to walk home, and send the coracle back in a cart."

We regret that we have not space for more extracts, as it has been many a day since we have been called upon to review a work which gave us such real pleasure as that received from the "Painter's Camp."

WE have received from J. B. Lippincott & Co. the first volume of the Globe Edition of the works of Bulwer. It is the "Caxtons." It is well printed and admirably bound, and with the additional recommendation of cheapness, will be received with much favor by the reading public.

FROM G. W. Pitcher we have also in hand "Barnaby Rudge," the fourth of the Diamond Edition of Dickens. It is of fine clear type, and is bound in that uniform style that is so characteristic of all the publications of Messrs. Ticknor & Fields.

MR. T. ELLWOOD ZELL sends us a little book entitled "A Reply to Dr. Junkin's Sabbatismos." It is a defense of Sunday travel and amusement. With considerable ability the subject is treated, but the palm rests with the Doctor nevertheless.

FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES.

Narrow Escape of a Spiral Ascensionist.

An ascensionist named Eurardo gave the people of Bristol, England, a sensation a few days since, which was not down on the bills. It was at the Zoological Gardens:—

He did not make his ascent until rather late in the evening, and the consequence was that he had a very narrow escape of losing his life. With marvellous precision he travelled up the spiral platform on the globe, and on reaching the top was greeted with loud applause. Owing to some misunderstanding, a quantity of brilliant fire, which ought not to have been used until he was near the bottom, was lighted up when he was standing on the top. The effect was dazzling to the sight, and he was compelled to shield his eyes for several minutes until the lights were extinguished, which was done by his own direction. Their removal only served to make the "darkness more visible," and as he commenced his perilous downward journey, it was unmistakably evident that more than ordinary care and skill were required. He had not proceeded many feet when a shriek from the assembled thousands, and the sight of the globe falling through the air, proclaimed that Eurardo had missed his footing. A momentary suspense gave way to tremendous cheering when it was found that, by astonishing dexterity, he had contrived to save himself. He hurriedly ran down the platform, waving his hand in acknowledgment of the prolonged cheers which greeted his safety, and wanted to make the ascent again, but Mr. Jackson, the Secretary of the Gardens, very properly refused to allow another attempt to be made so late in the evening. The event, as may be imagined, created no little sensation.

Capture of a Brigand Queen.

The Roman correspondent of the *Daily News* gives the following particulars of the conduct of the wife of a brigand chief who has recently been captured by the Pontifical troops:—

The Pontifical Government is excessively proud of an achievement of its troops, who have recently succeeded in securing a valuable prize — no less a personage than a brigand queen styled "Loisella," the partner of the redoubtable Andreozzi, who reigns supreme among the Volscian hills. This 'Loisella,' before she took to the hills, was serving maid to the wife of that Panicel, Governor of a *paese* called San Lorenzo, who was carried off in March last by the brigands, and being found unable to walk, was for three weeks borne about the mountains in a chaise-a-porteurs. During his period of detention, at the instigation of Loisella, who dictated to him the items, Panicel was required to send to his wife a list of her jewelry, with a letter begging her to hand to the bearer the precious articles named as a portion of his ransom, and an indispensable condition of his being set free. With the exception of a pearl necklace, which had been presented by the Signora Panicci to her daughter on her marriage, and which was instantly missed by the observant Loisella, the whole of the required jewels were promptly forwarded. Seizing the glittering and precious things, Loisella proceeded to adorn herself with them, and thus arrayed, presented herself before her late master, demanding of him derisively for whom he took her. "You are Loisella," replied Panicci, "my wife's maid." "No," answered Loisella, pointing to the jewelry, "I am your wife." Having been captured with a double-barrelled gun in her hands, Loisella will probably have sentence of death passed on her, but will certainly not be executed, even though she should be unsuccessful in decoying Andreozzi, or others of her lovers, into the hands of the authorities.

The King of Prussia and the Gambler.

The *Figaro* relates the following characteristic anecdote of the Prussian King:—

The King had forbidden the Prussian officers in garrison at Rastadt to gamble at the Baden tables, but more than one of them was often to be found in private dress among the group of players. One night a Prussian officer risked a sovereign on the *rouge*. He won, left the two pieces, then four, then eight, and was about to draw his sixteen sovereigns when he perceived King William in front of him. What torture for a sub-lieutenant to see sixteen golden pieces before him and dare not touch them! The *rouge* continued to win, and the heap of gold having exceeded the maximum, the croupier cried out, "How much on the heap?" The officer, pale and trembling, had not the courage to reply; with one eye he looked at the King, and with the other at his gold. "How much on the heap?" again shouted the croupier. At this moment the King of Prussia came round the table, and tapping the Lieutenant on the shoulder, said to him, with that *bonhomie* characteristic of his Majesty, "Come, take up your money and make yourself scarce before your superiors meet you." It is hardly necessary to say that the officer did not want to be told twice. Some time after the King reviewed the garrison of Rastadt, and perceiving the Lieutenant, made signs to him to approach. "Sir," said King William, "I caused you to lose some money the other day in interrupting your game. The *rouge* won three times after you left. You may draw the difference from my private exchequer, but beware that you do not commence again."

A Peep into Guizot's Study.

M'me Charles Lenormant (the adopted daughter of M. Recamier) has given us this glimpse into M. Guizot's study:—"Let us enter M. Guizot's study about 4 o'clock, when he begins the lectures on history he gives twice a week to his grandchildren. The lesson lasts half an hour. Seated in front of his desk, the grandfather turns to the youthful audience grouped in front of him. Attention, respect, and joyful confidence are depicted on all those little faces. He recapitulates in a few words the subject of the preceding lecture, and the children almost always reply without hesitation to the questions addressed to them. Then this same orator, whose powerful voice captivated the attention of an enthusiastic public in the large amphitheatre of the Sorbonne, or quelled the interruptions of a stormy political assembly, suiting himself to the intelligence of his young auditors, traces clearly, rapidly, and in a striking manner, the events and especially the spirit of the events of our history; and he mingles with this elegant narration extracts which he reads from the memoirs of the epoch under consideration. It is a charming lecture, and we have never been present at it without wishing this history of France, told by such a grandfather to his grandchildren, should not be lost to the public." Is not that a charming picture which seems borrowed from "Plutarch's Lives," when he tells of old Romans, who had been crowned with all public honors, devoting life's evening to training patriotic citizens to the country's service?

Use of Furs.

We find the following in *Blackwood*:—

The Indian wears his sables as well as the delicate lady; and buffalo skins form the robes of the savage as well as the rugs of English carriages or Canadian sleighs. The soft rich velvet skin of the sea-otter adorns the person of the native of the North Pacific as well as the cloak of the Chinese mandarin; and the delicate white ermine, with black-tipped tail, is the choicest ornament of the Blackfoot warrior of the American prairies, as well as the symbol of royalty and dignity in this country. The wearing of skins seems, indeed, to be a mark of each extreme of the human race—the most primitive and the most civilized. Nature has supplied the animals of Northern climates with coats of unequalled quality for keeping out the cold and enduring wear; and these admirable properties, and the fact of the material being ready made, no doubt induced our savage forefathers and their contemporaries, in the first instance, to transfer such useful coverings from the bodies of the inferior creation to their own. But this is not the only cause of the almost universal love for furs. There is a handsome appearance about soft glossy fur of the finest kind which is very striking, and which has caused it to be valued as an article of ornament alone. It may be questioned whether the ladies who roll along in their carriages, wrapped in sealskin and sables, do not regard the beauty of their clothing quite as much as its property of warmth; and it is the combination of usefulness with a handsome appearance which makes them prize it so highly. The mandarin, however, wears the fur of the sea otter—nearly the whole supply of which he monopolizes—purely for the sake of ornament. The Blackfoot chief prizes the tiny ermine skin as a garniture for his head, or a trimming for his fire bag or his medicine belt. The same fur is esteemed by Christian princes as an emblem of dignity and regal power. It was borne alone on the coats-of-arms of the ancient Earls of Brittany; and in England, in the time of Edward II, none but members of the royal family were permitted to wear it.

In this connection the following from the *Cosmos* concerning

The Beaver

will be found interesting.

This animal was not much known among the ancients. Aristotle and Pliny only mention it from hearsay, whence it may be concluded that it preferred the northern parts of Europe, which were still thinly peopled and uncivilized. About the beginning of the seventeenth century some might still be seen on the banks of the Danube, on those of the Rhine, and even of the Marne, as also in Switzerland. There is an old cookery book, entitled "Liber Benedictionum," by Eccard IV, Abbot of St. Gall, in which the flesh of the beaver is considered a delicacy. Nay, the good monks of the convent, who were notorious for their strict adherence to the rules of a penitent life, had found out that the beaver was a fish, and might, therefore, be eaten on Fridays—a very unlucky circumstance for the poor animal, and which must have greatly contributed to diminish its numbers. The "Liber Benedictionum" informs us, by-the-way, that the peacock, swan, stork, and wild duck formed part occasionally of the bill of fare, as did also the bear; it was, however, admitted on all hands that the latter was not a fish; whether birds were or not, is not stated. To return to the beaver, its real *habitat* is Canada, whence it has spread all over countries down to the 43d parallel of latitude; only in Europe and Asia it seems gradually to die out. There are still some in Norway, Lapland, and especially in Siberia, on the banks of the Oby. The question arises whether the solitary beaver, which does not congregate with its kin and has a dull, dirty-looking fur, is the same as the gregarious breed, building dwellings on piles, and having a sleek and shining skin? Mr. Hoefer replies to the question in the affirmative. In his opinion there is but one species of beaver, the *Castor Americanus:* the Canadian beaver, when brought over to Europe, becomes solitary. In support of this opinion he relates the following singular anecdote: "Frederick II, of Prussia, had caused a considerable number of beavers to be brought over from America for the purpose of acclimatizing them in the environs of Berlin. But the poor creatures became melancholy, and instead of congregating and building their village, as is their custom in their own native haunts, they separated from each other; their fur, which at first was so glossy, became dull and rough, and, by burrowing in the sand, they rubbed their skins bare so as to assume the appearance of mangy dogs. They did not multiply, and died away one by one."

Sir Cusack Roney, in a published letter, gives the following information concerning the

London Post Office.

In 1801, the first year of the present century, the local letters—that is, the letters both posted and delivered within the metropolitan limits—were estimated to be about 3,200,000. In 1803 they had increased to 6,000,000, and in 1813 to 9,400,000; but in the following ten years they had advanced to 10,500,000, that being the estimated number in 1823. They were almost stationary during the next ten years, notwithstanding the increase of population; indeed, they rather retrograded, their number in 1833 being estimated at only 10,200,000. In 1835 they rose to about 11,200,000. In 1839, the year before the introduction of the penny postage, they were 12,480,000. In 1840 they bounded suddenly to 20,372,000, and in 1844 they reached 27,000,000. In nine years afterwards (1853) they were 43,000,000. In 1856 London was divided for postal purposes into ten districts, by which very much more rapid delivery was obtained for local letters. The consequence was that in 1858, the third complete year after the alteration, local letters had risen to 58,404,000, and in 1862 to 71,621,000. In 1865 there were about 90,000,000, of which upward of 16,000,000 were delivered in the districts in which they were posted. At the present time the average daily delivery of letters in London is about 560,000, of which about half are local and half from the provinces and abroad. The daily number of newspapers and book packets delivered is about 55,000. Sir Cusack asserts that, if London correspondence continues to increase as it has in recent years, it will soon be necessary to have half-hourly collections and deliveries during certain parts of the day. He also alleges that London local letters are the most profitable that the post office handles, and that a very considerable portion of the total net revenue of the Department is derived from them.

FINANCIAL.

THE UNION PACIFIC

RAILROAD COMPANY.

THEIR FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

AS AN INVESTMENT.

The rapid progress of the Union Pacific Railroad, now building west from Omaha, Nebraska, and forming, with its western connections, an unbroken line across the continent, attracts attention to the value of the First Mortgage Bonds which the Company now offer the public. The first question asked by prudent investors is, "Are these bonds secure?" Next, "Are they a profitable investment?" To reply in brief:—

First. The early completion of the whole great line to the Pacific is as certain as any future business event can be. The Government grant of over twenty million acres of land and fifty million dollars in its own bonds practically guarantees it. One-fourth of the work is already done, and the track continues to be laid at the rate of two miles a day.

Second. The Union Pacific Railroad bonds are issued upon what promises to be one of the most profitable lines of railroad in the country. For many years it must be the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific; and being without competition, it can maintain remunerative rates.

Third. 376 miles of this road are finished, and fully equipped with depots, locomotives, cars, etc., and two trains are daily running each way. The materials for the remaining 141 miles to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains are on hand, and it is under contract to be done in September.

Fourth. The net earnings of the sections already finished are several times greater than the gold interest upon the First Mortgage bonds upon such sections, and if not another mile of the road were built, the part already completed would not only pay interest and expenses, but be profitable to the Company.

Fifth. The Union Pacific Railroad bonds can be issued only as the road progresses, and therefore can never be in the market unless they represent a *bona fide* property.

Sixth. Their amount is strictly limited by law to a sum equal to what is granted by the United States Government, and for which it takes a second lien as its security. This amount upon the first 517 miles west from Omaha is only $16,000 per mile.

Seventh. The fact that the United States Government considers a second lien upon the road a good investment, and that some of the shrewdest railroad builders of the country have already paid in five million dollars upon the stock (which is to them a third lien), may well inspire confidence in a first lien.

Eighth. Although it is not claimed that there can be any better securities than Governments, there are parties who consider a first mortgage upon such a property as this the very best security in the world, and who sell their Governments to reinvest in these bonds, thus securing a greater interest.

Ninth. As the Union Pacific Railroad bonds are offered for the present at 90 cents on the dollar and accrued interest, they are the cheapest security in the market, being 15 per cent. less than United States stocks.

Tenth. At the current rate of premiums on gold they pay

OVER NINE PER CENT. INTEREST.

The daily subscriptions are already large, and they will continue to be received in New York by the

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 NASSAU Street.

CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 WALL Street.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON Bankers, No. 33 WALL Street.

And by BANKS AND BANKERS generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained. They will also be sent by mail from the Company's Office, No. 20 NASSAU Street, New York, on application. Subscribers will select their own Agents, in whom they have confidence, who alone will be responsible to them for the safe delivery of the Bonds,

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,
NEW YORK.

Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by
THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER.
TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO.
J. E. LEWARS & CO. 7 1 mws6t

7 3-10s,
ALL SERIES,
CONVERTED INTO
Five-Twenties of 1865,
JANUARY AND JULY!
WITHOUT CHARGE
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER
10 2 rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 16 S THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
ORDERS FOR STOCKS AND GOLD EXECUTED IN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK 1 12

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE
TO THE HOLDERS
OF
OVERDUE LOANS
OF THE
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Holders of the following Loans of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania can receive payment (principal and interest) by presenting them at the FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, on and after MAY 20, 1867:—

Loan of March 24, 1823, due December 1, 1853.
Loan of April 22, 1829, due December 1, 1854.
Loan of April 16, 1845, due August 1, 1855.
Loan of March 21, 1831, due July 1, 1856.

All of the above Loans will cease to draw interest after August 1, 1867.

JOHN W. GEARY,
GOVERNOR.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
AUDITOR-GENERAL.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
5 1 wfm3t STATE TREASURER

NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT
STATE LOAN,
Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—

JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
E. W. CLARKE & CO.
6 6 1m4p]

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & Co.,
NOS. 112 AND 114 S. THIRD ST., PHILA.
Dealers in all Government Securities.
OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [6 24 3m

AUGUST
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,
CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE,
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY GOLD INTEREST BONDS.
Larg Bonds delivered at once. Small Bonds furnished as soon as received from Washington.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
4 tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

7 3-10s—SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO THE NEW
5-20s
BONDS DELIVERED AT ONCE.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES wanted at highest market rates.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
3 1 NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD ST.

GOLD COUPONS
DUE JULY 1
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
6 21 3m NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.

FINANCIAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE UNCHAINED THE
NEW SIX PER CENT.
REGISTERED LOAN
OF THE
LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,
DUE IN 1897.
INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY,
FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES,
AND OFFER IT FOR SALE AT THE LOW PRICE OF
NINETY-TWO,
ACCRUED INTEREST FROM MAY 1.

This LOAN is secured by a first mortgage on the Company's Railroad, constructed and to be constructed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware River at Easton, including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.

Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the office of the Company, or of either of the undersigned.

DREXEL & CO.
E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO. [6 11tf
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & ARMTSEN.

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,00
DIRECTORS.
Joseph T. Bailey, | William Ervien,
Nathan Hilles, | Osgood Welsh,
Benj. Rowland, Jr., | Frederick A. Hoyt,
Samuel A. Bispham, | Wm. H. Rhawn.
Edward B. Orne,
WM. H. RHAWN, President,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank.
JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier,
5 11] Late of the Philadelphia National Bank

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.
105 H. A FLEISHER & CO., 105
Successors to Bamberger Brothers,
DEALERS IN
Hosiery and Staple Trimmings,
GLOVES, EMBROIDERIES,
LADIES', GENTS', AND CHILDREN'S UNDERSHIRTS, ETC.,
No. 105 North EIGHTH Street,
5 15 wfm 24t] THREE DOORS ABOVE ARCH.
105 PHILADELPHIA. 105

F. HOFFMANN, JR.,
NO. 825 ARCH STREET,
FURNISHING GOODS,
(Late G. A. Hoffman, formerly W. W. Knight,)
FINE SHIRTS AND WRAPPERS.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES
SILK, LAMBS' WOOL AND MERINO
3 8 6m wem UNDERCLOTHING.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
3 27 1y PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
1 11] No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.
MOURNING MILLINERY.
ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MOURNING BONNETS,
AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.
3 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 232 AND 234 SOUTH STREET,
Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY,
Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.
Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 13]

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
6 5] NO. 434 RACE STREET.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HANSEN FORBES,
6 5 No. 422 VINE Street.

REMOVAL.
REMOVAL.
A. & H. LEJAMBRE,
Late No. 1012 Chesnut street, have removed their
FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS
To No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,
UP STAIRS. 4 20 3m

GARDNER & FLEMING,
COACH MAKERS,
NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing. 5 30 6m

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOPS: No. 218 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET
3 2 PHILADELPHIA.

POLYGLOT EATING.

The Paris correspondent of a London paper has made a diligent and evidently most conscientious exploration of all the restaurants connected with the Exhibition—French, Turkish, American, Dutch, German, Algerine, Danish, etc. His account of the refreshments offered, and the manner of service, is piquant:—

THE FRENCH CAFES.

The morning is the time to set out, at 10 o'clock, when, entering by the street of La Lorraine, you may commence with the Universal Restaurant, just as the waiters, in shody, white-aproned and in shirt-sleeves, are finishing their breakfast. The early meal at this station is charged for half-a-crown, and dinner double that amount, including very fair claret, although I see visitors adding to their repasts such remarkable combinations of ices, coffee, chocolate, sherbets, and other extras, that no wonder they look aghast at their bills. At Goupet's the managers pride themselves particularly on their store of English comestibles, and Crosse & Blackwell's pickles and sauces, Huntley & Palmer's biscuits, and, of course, Alsop's and Bass' ales, and Barclay & Perkins' porters, the last of which, next to the pale ale, is the most hugely consumed. With these, I notice mountains of radishes, in red profusion, fresh from market, and the attendants engaged in preparing them, not in the kitchen, but in the saloon, on the very tables they are soon to decorate; also, cartloads, literally, of asparagus of such a size as we rarely see at home; stacks of cucumbers, heaped-up baskets, very odorous and suggestive of ripe flavors with in; rising pyramids of strawberries, cherries, and apricots; a golden wealth of oranges; but notning, it must be confessed, very cheap.

THE AMERICAN QUARTER.

* * * I am now, I am sure, getting near the continent of America. There are gilded announcements of sherry-cobblers, brandy-smash, brandy, gin, and whisky cocktails. And no where are the United States themselves, with colored waiters—not all, for you may espy in the back room certain graceful young ladies in floating raiment of white—and Sambo is particularly alert and civil. The inducements to linger are, among others, iced milk-punch in perfection, "fresh oysters on the shell from New York," "strawberry short-cake," and a "ladies' parlor with piano." In no other department throughout the Exhibition can I find the word "gent," addressed in letters of gold to possible customers.

THE ORIENTAL STYLE.

By a transition a little startling you come, all at once, upon a Tunisian coffee-shop, lightly built of wood, painted in crimson, amber, green, and lead color, pink, blue, and gold, with little semi-Saracenic arches and Arabic inscriptions, but not yet open for business; indeed, everywhere a great deal yet remains to be done. Next door China is preparing a "chop-house," in two tints of deep blue and an abundance of vermilion, with a sort of pagoda lintel over the doorway. The genuine Turkish house of entertainment is also unfinished; but Roumania supplied us with a sabet from the hands of a most elegant and decorous young lady, picturesquely attired, though only in a semi-Oriental fashion, and also with a glass of her native wines, for which the price is tenpence. You may also, however, have dulceata, placinte, blacavale, and catnifsu, or, if afraid of them, soda, lemonade, or seltzer water.

THE RUSSIAN FASHION.

I arrive next in Italy, where rose-colored and white dresses, black hair, and dark eyes flutter and wave and sparkle behind the bar; and next in Russia, where the undress of the male waiters is a white linen coat, with a sort of military collar, girded by a Holland belt, in which a corkscrew is thrust, as though it were a dagger; but the full dress is a garment of the same cut, composed of a material resembling silk, and the color brilliant blues and scarlets. The lady wears a white bodice, having a crimson vest over it, both much *decolletee*, the latter more so than the former, and supported by scarlet braces passing over the shoulder, short, tull, white muslin sleeves, a skirt rather ample, rose-colored, reaching, and only reaching, to the ground, all richly embroidered with gold, and on her head a high red and gold tiara, the general effect, with her clear complexion, regular features, and calm expression, being far from unpleasing. I should not forget a pair of prodigious earrings. What am I invited to take at this establishment? So far as I can tell you, nothing except Bass' pale ale. There are certain hieroglyphics upon the windows, which, could I decipher them, offer something else.

SWEDISH PUNCH.

Sweden is very importunate on the subject of Swedish punch. I must stop, though not for this, because I am trying to sketch the costumes, and do not tell me that it is only women who care for these things. Half the books of travel in our libraries are occupied with them. My only idea in taking the circuit of the Exhibition building, to make a note or two concerning them, was in order that visitors having a curiosity in such matters might know where to satisfy it. Here is a damsel of demure and decisive appearance, presiding over the Swedish punch-bowl, wearing, round the back knot of her light, tightly-braided hair, a plain white linen cap, in shape like a "demi-crown," and clad in a simple white kerchief, a black and red bodice—this, too, upheld by braces of the same colors—and a short skirt of black, pink and white stripes. She will serve you at your pleasure, either with the aforesaid "royal punch," or strong beer, or native qualities of that beverage called "Scotch" and "Bavarian," or barley-brandy, or coffee-punch, or arrack, or "rbum" in many forms, which are not too advisable.

THE GERMANS.

The Austrian furnishers aim only at elegance, abundance, and good quality. I would mention, however, that the sweetness, purity, nutritive qualities, and general excellence of their bread have been the subject of much remark. They are, in this respect, far superior to ourselves, and even to the French, who, by-the-way, have of recent years seen a considerable diminution in the fame of their bakers. One French journalist declares that a Vienna roll which he ate at Vienna was the most exquisite in the world. Austria, in order to prove her superiority, has established a bakery in the Exhibition Park, and thence are sold, all over Paris, daily, delicious titbits, made as only Austrians can make them, which excite the envy of the native tradesmen. I must, however, hasten on, or I shall never get to the end of the world. I could get nothing to eat or drink in Wurtemberg, Baden, or Hesse. They have brought over plenty of hams, aromatic bread from Ulm, coffee, chocolate, wine, and beer, bonbons and cider, and hitherto seem to have locked them up; but Bavaria is present in white-braided dresses and silver-embroidered jackets, and many German liquors; as also, slightly modified in outward aspect, is Prussia.

THE ALGERINES.

The Algerine, "Abraham Ali Ben," sits with a portly presence, while his servitors carry about the neat and pretty little tables coffee and tea at twopence halfpenny a cup and "salep" at fourpence. The waiters are youths in fez caps, red waistbands, baggy knickerbockers of various hues, and more or less dirty brown stockings, and yellow boots. This is not a buffet. It is a recess in a wall, where the coffee is made by Abraham Ben Ali's assistants, and the decoction thus prepared, though little is given for the small sum charged is by no means of an inferior kind, as seems to think the puffy old Orientalists who now and then swagger to the spot. You may also enjoy Guava patty, a hundred sorts of jellies, punch made of Martinique rum, orange wine, or grape wine, now a Christmas sweet, and ginger cream. And here ends for a time my pilgrimage of what the French call "degustation."

Diary of a Hot Week.

Sunday—Day of rest; of course nothing can be done.

Monday—Being early in the week, don't be too precipitate in beginning anything.

Tuesday—Determine not to let the week go by without achieving something brilliant.

Wednesday—Resolve on vigorous measures or to-morrow.

Thursday—Mature yesterday's deliberations.

Friday—Rather too late in the week to do anything.

Saturday—Give yourself up to society, and consult friends (who know best) what is to be done next.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Siating on, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanaville, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12:05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 2 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11:55 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.

At 10:15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 1:30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.

At 2:45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.

At 4 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Abington for Lumberville at Doylestown.

At 5:20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

At 6:20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11:30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem, at 9:15 A. M., 2:05 and 8:40 P. M.

2:05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton. Passengers leaving Easton at 11:20 A. M. arrive in Philadelphia at 2:45 P. M.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1:30 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 6:15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8:40 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 5:10 P. M., and 7:40 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 11:30 A. M. and 3:05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:45 P. M.

Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7:20 A. M.

Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White and Green and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office,

No. 105 S. FIFTH Street. 1 1½

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT JUNE 2, 1867.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 1 South Eleventh street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12:10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	1:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	3:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Western Accommodation Train	5:40 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	7:30 P. M.
Erie Mail	7:30 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	9:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11:15 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Agent, No. 107 DOCK Street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1:15 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:10 A. M.
Erie Mail	7:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8:20 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:20 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:40 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	1:10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	4:10 P. M.
Day Express	6:25 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	7:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.
4 29

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA-SHORE!
CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.

Five Trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday.

On and after SATURDAY, June 29, 1867, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry, as follows:—

Special Excursion	6:00 A. M.
Mail	7:30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached	12:45 P. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2:00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4:15 P. M.

RETURNING—LEAVES ATLANTIC.

Special Excursion	5:15 P. M.
Mail	4:40 P. M.
Freight	11:40 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7:08 A. M.
Accommodation	5:45 A. M.

Junction Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate Stations leaves Vine street 5:30 P. M.
Returning leaves Jackson 6:23 A. M.

HADDONFIELD ACCOMMODATION TRAINS

Leave Vine street at 10:15 A. M., 2:40 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield at 1:00 P. M., 3:15 P. M.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN TO ATLANTIC CITY

Leaves Vine street at 7:30 A. M., and Atlantic at 4:40 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic $2. Round Trip Tickets, *good only for the day and train on which they are issued*, $3.

Tickets for sale at the Office of the Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street and at No. 828 CHESNUT Street, Continental Hotel.

The Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street, will call for baggage in any part of the city and suburbs, and check to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

D. H. MUNDY,
6 24 tf Agent.

ANNAMESSIC SHORT LINE
AND
United States Mail Route to the South and Southwest.

On and after JULY 3, trains will leave Depot Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, at 3:30 P.M., connecting closely with Express trains for the principal cities South, including Wilmington, N. C., Goldsboro, Newbern, Charleston, Savannah, Raleigh, Charlotte, Columbia, Macon, Augusta, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, and intermediate points.

For tickets and information inquire at Offices, Nos. 411 and 828 CHESNUT Street, or at Depot, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue. [7 1 3m

H. V. TOMPKINS, General Agent, Norfolk, Va.
C. J. TROWBRIDGE, General Passenger Agent.

FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.

By new arrangements, perfected this day, this road is enabled to give increased despatch to merchandise consigned to the above-named points.

Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot, S. E. Cor. of FRONT and NOBLE Streets, before 5 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming Valleys, before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day.

ELLIS CLARK,
6 26 1m Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing SUNDAY, June 23, 1867, the SUNDAY MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAIN will leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at 7 A. M. Returning leave Cape Island at 5 P. M., stopping at principal Stations only.

Fare, $2 00. Excursion Tickets, $3 00. Good this day and train only.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
6 26 19 1 Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

FOR CAPE MAY BY RAILROAD, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing TUESDAY, July 2, 1867.

9:00 A. M. Morning Mail.
3:00 P. M. Cape May, Passenger.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.

6:00 A. M. Morning Mail,
5:00 P. M. Cape May Express.

Commutation tickets, good for ONE, THREE, or TWELVE months, can be procured at the Office of the Company, Camden, N. J.

Through tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel). Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residences.

An additional Fast Express train will be added on Saturday, July 13, leaving Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; returning, leave Cape Island at 8:00 A. M.

The SUNDAY MAIL and PASSENGER TRAIN leave Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M., returning leave Cape Island at 5:00 P. M.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES,
from foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing TUESDAY, July 2, 1867.

8:00 A. M. Morning Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations.
9:00 A. M. Cape May, Morning Mail.
2:00 P. M. Cape May Accommodation.
3:30 P. M. Bridgeton and Salem Passenger.
6:00 P. M. Woodbury Accommodation.
Cape May Freight leaves Camden at 9:20 A. M.
West Jersey Freight Train leaves Camden at 12 M. (noon).

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7:00 A. M. until 5:00 P. M. Freight received before 9:00 A. M. will go forward the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
7 2 tf WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

On and after MONDAY, June 24, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

WEST CHESTER TRAINS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, at 7:15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:50 P. M., 7:00 P. M., and 10:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6:15 A. M., 7:15 A. M., 7:2 and 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:50 and 6:50 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7:30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only.

Leave Philadelphia for Media at 5:30 P. M.

Leave Media for Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M., stopping at all stations.

Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going east, will take trains leaving West Chester at 7:15 A. M., and going west will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Chesnut and Walnut Street cars connect with all of the above trains, carrying passengers down Chesnut street, past the principal hotels and the Camden and Amboy RR. office, at Walnut street wharf, passing out Walnut street to the depot.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8:00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7:45 A. M. and 5 P. M.

City Passenger cars, on Market street, will connect with all Sunday trains, both ways, as usual, leaving Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the train leaves Depot, and will leave Depot on arrival of each train, to carry passengers into the city.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7:15 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7:30 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with trains on P. and B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
4 1 tf General Superintendent.

1867.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Route from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

	FARE.
At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom	$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mail	3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express	3 00
At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant	3 25
	(2d class, 1 50

At 8 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown, and at 6 P. M. for Mount Holly only.

At 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 5, 7 and 10 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M., for Trenton.

At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5 and 10 A. M. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Fish House.

The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry, upper side.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT

Will leave as follows:—

At 11 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 12 P. M., (night), via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Lines, Fare, $3.

At 8, 10:15 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Trenton and Bristol.

At 8 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 8 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schenckis.

At 10:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., for Eddington.

At 10:15 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Bloomsburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes, daily (Sundays excepted), from Kensington Depot as follows:—

At 8 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc. etc.

At 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—

At 1:30 and 6:30 P. M. for Belvidere and New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3 25.

The 6:30 P. M. Line will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.
June 3d, 1867.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, June 3, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, corner BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3:10 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run. Connects at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at Kennedyville, Middletown, Clayton, Smyrna, Dover, Camden, Felton, Harrington, Milford, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Night Express at 11:00 P. M. (daily) for Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11:30 A. M. Train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 12:30, 4:30, 6:00, and 11:30 (daily) P. M. The 4:30 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Dover and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7:00 and 8 A. M., 3:00 and 6:30 (daily) P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail, 9:35 A. M. Express, 2:15 P. M., Express, 6:35 P. M., Express 8:15 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 8:55 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at North East, Elkton, and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.

Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street (Continental Hotel). Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

4 8 tf H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Summer Arrangements. On and after SATURDAY, June 1, 1867, Trains will leave Philadelphia, from the Depot of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets (West Philadelphia), at 7:15 A. M. and 4:50 P. M.

Leave Rising Sun at 5:15 and Oxford at 6:06 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3:25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Car attached, will run on Tuesdays and Fridays, leaving the Rising Sun at 11:15 A. M., Oxford at 12:00 M., and Kennett at 1:00 P. M., connecting at West Chester Junction with a Train for Philadelphia. On Wednesdays and Saturdays trains leave Philadelphia at 2:30 P. M., running through to Oxford.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 7:15 A. M. connects at Oxford with a daily line of Stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with the Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Md.

Passengers allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

5 13 tf HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

WILLIAM S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 32 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 14§

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, May 6, 1867.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION,

At 7:30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS,

At 8:15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Potstown at 6:20 A. M., stopping at intermediate Stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 6:30 P. M.; arrives in Potstown at 8:45 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1:00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M., Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:15 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Pottsville and all way stations. Leaves Pottsville at 7:00 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:0 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., and 5:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6:10 A. M. and 1:00 P. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST

Leaves New York at 9:00 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1:00 A. M and 1:50 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 8:45 A. M. and 4:25 P. M., passing Reading at 7:40 and 10:30 A. M., and 4:25 and 11:15 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10:10 A. M., and 4:40 and 5:20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11:30 A. M., and 7:15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M. and 1:40 and 4:15 P. M.

SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7:30 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1:50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3:20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:35 A. M. and 5:25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates. Excursion tickets to Philadelphia, good only for one day, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of R. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52 50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5:30 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M. 4 8§

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after Wednesday, May 1, 1867.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 3½, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 6:10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 Down Train and 3½ and 5½ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M. 2, 7, 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8½ A. M. 1, 6, 9½ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M. 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7:10, 8, 9:40, and 11:40 A. M. 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7:50 A. M. 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8:05, 9½, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5:40, 7, 7:30, 9, and 11 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2:30 and 7:15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5:30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8:05, 9½, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manyunk 6:10, 7½, 8:20, 9½, and 11½ A. M. 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, 9, and

THIRD EDITION

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

EXTRAORDINARY SESSION.

Convened at Washington, July 3, 1867.

President of the Senate—B. F. WADE, of Ohio.

Speaker of the House of Representatives—SCHUYLER COLFAX, of Indiana.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The Senate met at noon.

Mr. Sumner (Mass.) asked leave to enter a protest against the resolution calling Congress together, asserting that as far as it provides for an adjournment without delay in the absence of a quorum, is unconstitutional.

He saw there was a quorum present, but he did not wish the resolution to be taken as a precedent for the future.

The roll was called and thirty-four members responded.

The Secretary was requested to inform the House that a quorum of the Senate was present, and at 12 25 the Clerk of the House informed the Senate that a quorum of the House was present.

Mr. Sumner offered two petitions.

Mr. Fessenden (Me.) objected to the introduction or reference of any business not directly connected with the subject for which it was well known Congress met.

After debate the petitions were ordered to lie upon the table for the present.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.) offered a bill in addition to the several Reconstruction acts.

It consists of two sections:—First, vacates all civil offices in the Southern States within thirty days, and authorizes the Commanding Generals to retain the present incumbents, or make new appointments, or to order elections.

Second. Authorizes the Board of Registration to refuse to register persons applying whom they may have just grounds to believe are seeking to evade the requirements of the law, and to strike from the roll within twenty days persons registered and afterwards proved to be disqualified.

Ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

Mr. Sumner offered a bill for universal suffrage, the same, with slight amendments, as that offered last session.

Messrs. Drake and Edmunds offered bills on Reconstruction, which were ordered to lie on the table.

A Committee was appointed to wait on the President, but without waiting to hear it report, the Senate adjourned until July 5.

House of Representatives.

More than the usual hubbub and excitement attending the opening day of a session marked the reassembling of the House after three months' recess. The members for an hour before noon were gathered in the Hall in pleasant, noisy, and demonstrative friendly recognition of each other.

As the hour of noon approached, and the Hall became filled with members, they indulged in jokes about the more than usual large attendance of members, and the disappointment of such as expected there would be no quorum. The galleries were not more than one-half filled, probably owing to the extreme heat, the thermometer indicating 84 degrees.

At precisely noon the Speaker called the House to order, and announced that the recess having expired, the House of Representatives now resumed its session.

He then directed the Clerk to read the concurrent resolution of the 29th of March last for a recess.

Mr. McPherson read the resolution.

The Speaker then directed the Clerk to call the roll of members, to ascertain whether a quorum was in attendance. While it was being called a message from the Senate stated that a quorum of that body was in attendance.

The Speaker then stated that 120 members were in attendance, and directed the Clerk to notify the Senate that a quorum was present.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Boynton, the Chaplain.

The first thing in order being the swearing in of new members, the members from Kentucky presented themselves.

Mr. Schenck (Ohio), rising to a question of privilege, objected to the oath being administered to J. D. Young, and presented a protest from Samuel McKee, formerly a member of the House, taking the ground generally of the disloyalty of Young; and also a protest from citizens of the Fourth Congressional District to the same effect. He asked that the papers be read and referred, and that J. D. Young be not now sworn as a member.

Mr. Logan offered an amendment providing for the reference of all the credentials of the Kentucky members to the Committee on Elections for inquiry as to their loyalty, and that none of the members be allowed to take the oath of office pending the inquiry.

Here a message was received from the Senate announcing the appointment of a joint committee to wait on the President.

Such a committee was ordered on the part of the House.

THE TRIAL OF JOHN H. SURRATT.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The trial of John H. Surratt was resumed this morning in the Criminal Court—Judge Fisher presiding. The attendance on the part of spectators was again very large, and included, among others, several members of Congress, many of the latter seeming to take great interest in the matter.

Mr. Merrick asked if there would be a session of the Court to-morrow, July 4?

Mr. Pierrepont said he doubted whether it would be legal to hold Court. In some States it was not recognized as a legal day.

Judge Fisher said the matter had been under advisement, and the room had already been promised to the Oldest Inhabitant Association, and there would be no session to-morrow.

By consent of the Court and the counsel for the prosecution, Dr. McMillan was recalled, and was asked by Mr. Merrick if he ever stated to Stephen Cameron that Surratt told him he was in Elmira the night of the assassination?

The witness replied that he did not.

The questions propounded to the witness yesterday, relative to the alleged conversation with one Stephen Cameron, were repeated, and the witness denied them again, as he did yesterday.

Mr. Merrick then asked the witness whether Surratt had ever told him, and whether he (witness) had told Cameron, that Surratt said he knew nothing of his mother's peril until about the time of the execution.

The witness said he never told Cameron so; he had a conversation with Surratt upon that subject; he could not distinctly remember exactly what that conversation was.

Charles B. M. Wood (colored) sworn, and examined by Mr. Pierrepont.—I am a barber by business, and have been in that business here since December, 1862; in 1865 my barber shop, or where I worked, was at the shop of Booker & Steel, on E street, near Grover's Theatre, under Joe Hall's house; I now have a barber shop under the Ebbitt House; I knew Booth before the assassination; I have cut his hair and shaved him, and knew him well. (The prisoner was asked to stand up.) I have seen a prisoner before; on the morning of the assassination I saw him at Booker & Stewart's barber shop; I shaved and trimmed the prisoner's hair; Surratt came to the shop with Booth, McLaughlin, and another; the three named talked about coming from Baltimore; I also trimmed Booth's hair that morning; I was waiting on Mr. Booth, and Surratt was in the rear of me, and a small, thick-set man, whose name I did not know, was sitting near the glass; when I was done waiting on Booth, he got out of the chair and went to the back part of the shop, where McLaughlin was; and the latter was standing at a glass, disguising himself with false hair; Surratt had by this time taken the chair vacated by Booth, and told me to clean him up nicely; Surratt looked like a man who had been travelling a short distance; Surratt called my attention to a scar on Booth's neck, and said it was a gunshot wound; I had previously shaved Surratt clean, all but the moustache; this was about 9 A. M., for I had my breakfast, and had been up to Mr. Seward's and shaved him; Secretary Stanton was by when I shaved Mr. Seward; I think Mr. Seward was sitting up in bed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bradley—The prisoner came to my shop; there were several hands working; the witness described McLaughlin as a tall, handsome man, with black hair and moustache; he was dressed in black; Surratt had, I think, light clothes; I did not take special notice of Surratt; I had never seen Surratt before that day; one day last week, as I was standing near the Court House, the jailor was bringing Surratt by, and I recognized him as the man who came in with Booth, and I was so impressed that I spoke of it; we had a great deal of business at the time referred to.

Charles Ramsell sworn—Witness lives in Boston, Mass.; was in the war in Company D, 3d Massachusetts Heavy Artillery; the company came here in May, 1864, and remained here until September, 1865; on the morning of the day of the assassination the witness came here from Fort Bunker Hill, between 9 and 10 in the morning; it is about four miles from here; on the right of the Bladensburg road; I stayed here that night, and was at the Canterbury that evening, and slept in the Barracks near the depot; next morning I went to the Fort with a private of the company, named Staples; after we got out on the road about two miles we saw a dark bay horse, with a star on his forehead, hitched to the fence; it had a citizen's saddle on, and was tied in an opening about one hundred rods from a house; about fifteen minutes afterwards a man rode up to the witness on this horse, and asked witness about getting through the pickets; the witness told him there would be great difficulty in getting through; the witness asked him if he had heard of the assassination, and he said he had not, and laughed. He remarked that he should try to get through the pickets, and rode off fast. The prisoner was here caused to stand up and turn his back to the witness, who said he thought he had seen that man's back on the horse alluded to on that morning.

Frank M. Heaton sworn—Resides at No. 462 Eleventh street, in this city; I am a clerk in the General Land Office; I have resided here six years; I came from Indiana; I know Ford's Theatre; in 1865 resided on the northwest corner of Tenth and F streets, near that theatre; on the day of the assassination I was at that house, and when the President's carriage came I saw the party get out and go in the theatre; I was standing in the front of the theatre at that time; I saw no one in the front of the theatre at that time; when the carriage came up, half a dozen persons came from the restaurant; on last Thursday week the witness came to the court and saw the prisoner, and recognized him as the one he saw at the time come up to the President's carriage.

Theodore Benjamin Rhoades sworn—The witness lives on Capitol Hill in this city; I have been living here since 1862, and work at repairing clocks and watches and working in a garden; I was here the day Mr. Lincoln was assassinated; I knew Ford's Theatre; on that day I was in the theatre; it was about half an hour of 12 o'clock when I went in to see the theatre; I went down to look at the stage, and while there saw one of the box-doors open a little, and being desirous to see the stage from that point, went down there; as the witness approached whoever was there walked away, and the witness entered the box and stopped there some time, and the party behind who had been in the box previously came up and spoke to the witness, and said he was connected with the Theatre; he had a piece of wood in his hand about eight feet long and two inches wide, and remarked that the President would be there that night, and he was going to fix the box so that the President could not be disturbed; he then placed the stick, which was of oak or pine, against the door and in a niche in the wall, and adjusted it, asking if the witness thought it would hold.

The prisoner was requested to stand up, and the witness stated he should judge that that was the man.

Fire at Roxbury, Mass.

BOSTON, July 3.—A fire occurred at Roxbury last night which destroyed the soap and tallow factory of William H. Dow, together with his stable and six horses, one cow, and 55 hogs. Another stable adjoining was also burned in which were three horses. Four small dwellings, occupied by employes in the soap works, were likewise burned. Loss from $15,000 to $20,000.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 3.—Cotton dull at 28@28¼c. Flour dull at 10@15c. lower; 5800 barrels sold—State, $6 60@10 75; Ohio, $9 90@12 40; Western, $6 60@11 75; Southern, $9 75@15 25. Wheat dull and lower; quotations nominal. Corn unchanged; mixed Western, $1 05@1 08; white Southern, $1 10@1 09 000 bushels sold. Oats, 1@2c. lower; 26,000 bushels sold—Western, 71@71½c. Beef dull and unchanged. Pork firm; new Mess, $21 35. Lard dull at 11½@12¼c. Whisky quiet.

FEARFUL LIGHTNING STROKE.

Fall of a Thunderbolt in the Midst of a Crowd of People—Nearly One Hundred Persons Prostrated—Three Not Expected to Survive—A Span of Horses Killed Outright, Etc.

Last Thursday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, a large crowd had assembled in the Fair Grounds of the Springville Union Agricultural Association, when a sharp thunderstorm suddenly came up. The rain began to fall, and the crowd sought refuge from its effects in the exhibition sheds. A flash of lightning took place, accompanied by a loud peal of thunder, and instantly an awful spectacle was presented.

The lightning struck one of the sheds which contained men, women, and horses. About a hundred persons were paralyzed in an instant, falling on their faces, and as many as fifty were rendered insensible for five or ten minutes, while about a dozen were quite seriously burned. Two horses were killed on the spot. An old gentleman named John Gordenier, and two or three others, are not expected to recover. One woman was prostrated and deprived of her senses, but not of her power of locomotion; she instinctively gathered herself up and ran to the omnibus, and was conveyed to Holmes' Hotel, and declares she had no knowledge of what took place after the flash until she found herself in a room at the house.

The lightning struck a post in the centre of the shed, against which Henry Tillou, the landlord of the West Falls Hotel, was leaning, and to which a horse was attached by a chain halter. The horse was killed instantly, while Mr. Tillou escaped by being dazed and knocked down. A singular fact mentioned in connection with the strange freak of the electric fluid is that all the persons rendered insensible fell upon their faces.

A young lady named Miss Nellie Cassey, who wore a white and black checked dress, was quite seriously injured, and her dress was fairly scorched, but did not take fire. Another woman was struck on the shoulder, the fluid passing down her side, raising a perfect blister in its course. A man from Otto was hit on the right side of the head, and on his recovery the mark was found to commence at the right eye, which was swelled like a puff ball, and could be plainly traced down the neck, across the chest, and off the left arm.

The most fearful consternation existed among the people until it was discovered how light the injuries were that had been inflicted, and the excitement was most intense. A great many attributed the stroke to the attraction of a moving machine which stood near the shed, but two boys who were sitting on it at the time escaped uninjured, nor was the machine at all damaged it struck.

A valuable mare which was hitched to the pole was knocked down, and died on Friday from the effects of the lightning.

If such thunderbolts visit Fair grounds other establishments may expect to be visited; but, thanks to the genius of the immortal Franklin, ample protection is afforded to all who avail themselves of the services of lightning-rods.—*Buffalo (N. Y.) Express.*

The Double Murder at West Auburn, Maine—A Confession of the Negro Harris.

From the Hartford Times, July 1.

Our readers will scarcely have forgotten the terrible murder of Mrs. Kinsley and her female companion, in West Auburn, Maine, last winter. These poor elderly women lived alone in a sparsely settled neighborhood, and were murdered during a terrible snow storm one cold night in January last. The negro Harris, now on trial with the white man Verrill, has made a confession. He says he and Verrill got into the house to rob it, but could obtain no money. The outrage on Mrs. Kinsley, he says, was perpetrated by Verrill, who afterwards killed her with a hatchet. He (Harris) killed Polly, her companion, with a chair.

Vast Quantities of Ivyor Destroyed.

Thousands of teeth that might last a life time are lost every year, simply because the parties concerned either forget or do not appreciate the fact that SOZODONT, duly applied, renders the dental substance proof against decay.

HORTICULTURAL HALL, BROAD STREET, below Locust.

MONDAY EVENING, July 8, 1867,
GRAND CONCERT
for the BENEFIT of the
FAMILIES OF THE FIREMEN
Who Perished at the Late Conflagration.
Tendered by the members of the
ATHLETIC GLEE ASSOCIATION,
Assisted by the Members of the
HANDEL & HAYDN SOCIETY,
MENDELSSOHN SOCIETY,
YOUNG MÆNNERCHOR SOCIETY,
EUTERPE GLEE ASSOCIATION,
And the
LIBERTY SILVER CORNET BAND, No. 1.

The following Artists have also kindly volunteered their valuable services, and will positively appear on this occasion:—
Mrs. J. SCHIMPF,
Miss G. BLACKBURNE,
Miss H. ALEXANDER,
Mr. CARL SENTZ,
Mr. JEAN LOUIS,
Mr. J. UMSTEAD,
Professor McCLURG,
Mr. R. M. BOLGS,
Mr. R. FRANK PARIS,
CONDUCTOR,
MR. H. H. ROSEWIG,
PIANIST,
MR. THOMAS A'BECKET.
TICKETS OF ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
No Reserved Seats.
Tickets can be had at Trumpler's, S. E. corner Seventh and Chesnut streets; Smith's Music Store, Eighth street, above Cherry; and at the Hall on the night of the Concert. 7 3 3t

IMPORTANT!

To Insurance Companies, Manufacturers of Patent Medicines, and Business Men generally.

The undersigned beg leave to inform the public that they are furnishing, in large quantities, Show Cards and Signs of any design, suitable for outdoor and indoor display. Gold-leaf Letters on Japanned Tin. They are superior to work done by hand, as regards finish and durability, and can be furnished for less than one-half the price. Also, Paper Cutters as business cards.

Ordinary Signs constantly on hand, and a great variety of Lithographic Engravings. Call and examine specimens of work.

JAGGERS & WILLIAMS,
6 28 1mrp No. 613 CHESNUT Street, Room 15.

BRYSON & SON,
AT THE OLD STAND,
Nos. 2 and 8 N. SIXTH Street,
PRINTERS, STATIONERS, BLANK BOOKS.

A fine assortment of PAPERS, ENVELOPES, PENS, PENCILS, INKS, ETC.

Banks, Corporations, and New Firms furnished with BOOKS, PRINTING, ETC., AT SHORT NOTICE. 6 29 1m rp

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF CITY LOAN, No. 16,817, for $400, in the name of A. L. KERR. All persons are cautioned against them same; and any one returning it to T. H. E. WOOD, Manayunk, or at the City Treasurer's Office will be rewarded. 6 24 mwf2t*

SUMMER RESORTS.

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

The above House will be opened on the 1st of JUNE. For particulars, etc., address

WM. T. CALER PROPRIETOR,
5 8 tf ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

SUMMER RESORTS
ON LINE OF
Reading Railroad and Branches.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill county.

TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co

MANSION HOUSE,
G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county

WHITE HOUSE,
Mrs. Susan Marsdorf, Reading P. O.

ANDALUSIA,
James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.

LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.

SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
H. H. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.

COLD SPRINGS HOTEL,
Lebanon co., Mrs. M. Rodermel, Harrisburg P. O.

BOYERTOWN SEMINARY
F. H. Stauffer, Boyertown P. O., Berks co.

YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL,
A. U. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co.

LITIZ SPRINGS
S. Lichtenthaler & Son Litiz P. O., Lancaster co.

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
A. S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co. [5 6 2m

HUNTINGDON WARM SPRINGS.

This salubrious SUMMER RETREAT, situate FOUR AND A HALF MILES NORTH OF HUNTINGDON, Pennsylvania, at the base of Warrior's Ridge Mountain, has been leased from General A. P. Wilson by the undersigned, and is now open to receive visitors.

The Furniture is new, Rooms well ventilated, Bath Rooms commodious, Bowling Saloon and Billiard Room, with all the appliances requisite to comfort, are attached.

The grounds and surrounding mountain scenery are highly attractive. The Baths are bountifully supplied by crystal clear water from the Warm Springs—temperature 68 degrees—so long celebrated as educacious in cases of GOUT, RHEUMATISM, ETC. Waters highly tonic, containing iron, etc., and one of the Springs is cathartic, as well as a powerful diuretic.

The Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company have generously consented to issue Excursion Tickets, by which the fare from Philadelphia to Huntingdon and return is $5 20.

Hacks kept at the Springs will connect with the trains, and will carry passengers from Huntingdon to the Springs and return.

Terms TWO DOLLARS PER DAY, or TEN DOLLARS PER WEEK, including use of Water and Baths. Reasonable deductions made for families and servants remaining during the season.

JACOB STAHLEY, JR.,
PROPRIETOR.

WARM SPRINGS, Pa., June 29, 1867.

REFERENCES.
Hon. A. V. Parsons, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. Porter, Philadelphia.
Colonel A. R. Chambers, Philadelphia.
Colonel Charles T. Matheys, Philadelphia.
L. Z. Watson, Esq., President H. and B. T. R. R.
A. Herr Smith, Esq., Lancaster.
General D. R. Porter, Harrisburg. 7 2 6trp

CAPE MAY,
CAPE ISLAND, NEW JERSEY.

Since the close of 1866 much enterprise has been displayed at this celebrated sea-shore resort. New and magnificent cottages have been erected; the Hotels have been remodelled; a fine park, with a well made one mile drive, has been inaugurated; and in all the essentials of a popular summer resort, a spirit of improvement is largely manifested.

The geographical position of Cape Island is in itself a popular feature, when properly understood. Situated at the extreme southern portion of the State, and occupying a neck of land at the confluence of the Delaware Bay with the Atlantic Ocean, it becomes entirely surrounded by salt water, hence favored by continual breezes from the sea.

The bluff furnishes a beautiful view of the Ocean, Delaware Bay, and picturesque back country, taking in Cape Henlopen distinctly at a distance of sixteen miles. The beach is acknowledged to surpass and other point upon the Atlantic coast, being of a smooth, compact sand, which declines so gently to the surf that even a child can bathe with security.

Added to these attractions is the fact that the effect of the Gulf Stream upon this point renders the water comparatively warm—a point not to be overlooked by persons seeking health from ocean bathing.

The distance from Philadelphia to Cape Island is 81 miles by rail, and about the same distance by steamer down the Bay, and by either route the facilities for travel promise to be of the most satisfactory character. The Island has Hotel and Boarding-house accommodations for about ten thousand persons. The leading Hotels are the Columbia House, with George J. Bolton as proprietor; Congress Hall, with J. W. Cake as proprietor; and United States with West and Miller as proprietors, all under the management of gentlemen who have well-established reputations as hotel men. 6 3 mwslow

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that his house is now open for the season, and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest of wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.

Fishing lines and tackle always on hand.

Stable room on the premises.

All the comforts of a home can always be found at the Exchange.

GEORGE HAYDAY,
5 28 tuthsa2m PROPRIETOR.

CONGRESS HALL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
IS NOW OPEN.

This House has been repainted and renovated, with all modern improvements added, and in consequence of the high tides, it has made the bathing grounds superior to any in the city, being four hundred feet nearer than last season.

G. W. HINKLE.

Johnston's celebrated Band is engaged. [6 27 1m

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
WILL OPEN ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26.
FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS
BROWN & WOELPPER,
ATLANTIC CITY,
Or No. 627 RICHMOND Street,
6 10 2m Philadelphia.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

This beautiful and commodious Hotel is now open for the reception of guests.

It is on the main avenue to the Beach, and less than one square from the ocean.

WILLIAM MASON,
7 3 PROPRIETOR.

WHITE HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
WILLIAM WHITEHOUSE, PROPRIETOR

TRANSIENT AND PERMANENT BOARDERS taken on liberal terms. No bars. 6 29 smwst

THE NATIONAL HOTEL
AND
EXCURSION HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

Is now open for permanent guests, and for the reception and entertainment of the various excursions to the Island. The only hotel in the place on the European plan, and a bill of fare of the best and most varied character.

CONLEY & HOUCK,
6 27 1m Proprietors.

PITMAN'S, FORMERLY THE UNITED States Hotel, Long Branch, N. J., is now open for the accommodation of families and the public. The lessee feels warranted in saying that it will be kept second to none on the Branch, and hopes to secure the patronage of those who may favor him with their company this season.

C. S. PITMAN,
Formerly of the Stetson House,
6 10 1m LONG BRANCH, N. J.

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE ISLAND, will open for the Summer Season, June 20. Families desiring a quiet home at the seashore, at a moderate price, call or address E. GRIFFITH, No. 1004 CHESNUT Street. Attached to the establishment is a line of coaches for the accommodation of the guests. 6 8 1m

SEA BATHING—NATIONAL HALL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J.—This large and commodious Hotel, known as the National Hall, is now receiving visitors. Terms moderate. Children and servants half price. AARON GARRETSON,
6 6 2m Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW PERSONS CAN be accommodated with good Board and nice airy rooms, near Fairville, Chester county, ten minutes ride from Railroad Station. For particulars address F. MARTIN, Fairville, Chester county, Or, No. 710 N. SIXTEENTH St., Phila.
7 3 w 8t*

EXCURSIONS.

W. C. AND P. R. R.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.

EXCURSION TICKETS WILL BE SOLD TO WEST CHESTER DURING THE HOLIDAYS, good from the Third to Sixth, inclusive, for $1 25.

H. WOOD,
6 26 wsmtu General Superintendent.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSIONS, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Excursion Tickets, at reduced rates, will be issued to the principal points on this road and its connections, from the

PHILADELPHIA TICKET OFFICES,

on 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th of July. Good to return until 6th of July, inclusive.

These Excursions will afford a capital opportunity of inspecting the industrial establishments of the Lehigh Valley, and enjoying the grand and beautiful scenery of the Upper Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys, while being assured of good accommodations in the first-class hotels at the various points of interest along the route.

Trains leave Berks Street Depot at 7 45 A. M., 1 30 and 5 20 P. M. [6 26 7t] ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY—ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.—The swift new steamer SAMUEL M. FELTON, Captain L. Davis, will commence running to Cape May on SATURDAY, June 29, leaving CHESNUT Street wharf at 9 A. M., returning on Monday.

The Felton will leave Philadelphia on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and return on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, during the season. Fare to Cape May, $2 50, including carriage hire; Servants, $1 75; Children, $1 25.

Freight will be received until 8 30 A. M.

7 2 6t* C. H. HUDDELL.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON.

The steamer ARIEL will leave CHESNUT STREET WHARF on THURSDAY MORNING at 9½ o'clock, and returning, leave Wilmington at 2 o'clock, stopping at Chester and Hook each way. [7 1 3t

Excursion tickets to Wilmington, 30 cents

Excursion tickets to Chester or Hook, 25 cents.

EXCURSION TO CAPE MAY ON THE FOURTH OF JULY.—The new and swift steamer SAMUEL M. FELTON, Captain L. Davis, will leave CHESNUT Street Wharf on THURSDAY MORNING, July 4, at 9 o'clock, and returning, leave Cape May on FRIDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock. Excursion tickets, $4, including carriage hire. Each way, $2 50. 7 1 3t

EXCURSIONS UP THE RIVER.—The splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER makes daily Afternoon Excursions to Burlington and Bristol, stopping at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly, each way. These excursions leave CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon. Returning, leave Bristol at 4 o'clock, arriving in the city at 6 o'clock P. M.

FARE—Excursion, 40 cts. Each way, 25c. [5 25 3m

EXCURSIONS ON THE SCHUYLKILL.—Steamers leave Fairmount Park (foot of Coates street).

EVERY HALF HOUR
FOR LAUREL HILL CEMETERY,
AND
THE FALLS OF SCHUYLKILL.

First boat leaving Fairmount at 7 A. M.; last boat at 6 30 P. M. Last boat leaving Falls of Schuylkill at 6 45 P. M. 6 5 1m

EXCURSION—FOURTH OF JULY—AROUND FORT DELAWARE, by Steamer SWAN. Leave Poplar street Wharf, at 1 o'clock; second pier above Arch, at 1 45; and Christian street at 2 o'clock. Fare 75 cents. [1t*

TO RENT.

PUBLIC SALE OF CITY PROPERTY.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, BUSINESS LOCATIONS, LARGE AND VALUABLE LOTS, NEW MARKET AND CALLOWHILL STREETS, ELEVENTH WARD.

Pursuant to Ordinance of the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia will be sold at public sale, without reserve, by order of Commissioner of City Property, on TUESDAY, July 30, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described Real Estate, belonging to the city of Philadelphia:—

No. 1.

All that lot of ground situate at the southeast corner of New Market and Callowhill streets, Eleventh Ward, containing in front on New Market street 20 feet, more extending in depth along Callowhill street 60 feet.

No. 2.

All that lot of ground situate at the southwest corner of New Market and Callowhill streets, containing in front on New Market street 20 feet, and extending in depth along Callowhill street 60 feet.

No. 3.

All that lot of ground situate at the northeast corner of New Market and Callowhill streets, containing in front on New Market street 20 feet, and extending in depth 60 feet.

The above are very valuable and desirable Building Lots, worthy the attention of capitalists, builders, manufacturers, and others.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
7 1 3 6 13 20 27 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street.

TO LET—A COMMODIOUS STONE MANSION, with large Garden, Carriage House, etc., attached, on PROSPECT HILL, near Frankford, Twenty-fifth Ward. Easy of access by Fifth and Sixth Streets Railroad. Inquire of JOHN G. STETLER, No. 1621 GIRARD Avenue. 6 15 tf rp

TO LET—PART OF THE HOUSE NO. 609 S. FOURTH Street, below Lombard, east side. Inquire on the premises. References required. 5 28

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS for sale the valuable property, consisting of Mansion House, Stable, and Lot of Ground, situate at the North west corner of SPRUCE and ELEVENTH Streets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on Spruce street 144 feet and on Eleventh street 106 feet. Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER,
6 21 tf No. 132 South FOURTH Street.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE CHEAP.—House, 11 rooms, newly papered, and painted; gas, hot and cold water; location high and well shaded; lot 85 by 110 feet; on Terms easy. Immediate possession. Apply at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. 6 1 tf

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST EUROPEAN ADVICES.

Financial and Commercial Report to Noon To-day.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 3—Noon.—Consols for money, 94¼. U. S. Five-twenties, 72¾. Illinois Central, 79¾. Erie R. R., 40¼.

LIVERPOOL, July 3—Noon.—Cotton tends downwards. The sales are estimated at 8000 bales. Upland middlings, 10¾d.; Middling Orleans, 11¼d.; other articles are quiet and unchanged.

ANTWERP, July 3.—Petroleum, 93 francs.

FRANKFORT, July 3.—United States bonds closed last night at 77¾.

Arrival Out of Steamers.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 3—Noon.—The steamer Cambria, from New York on the 22d ultimo, has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, July 3—Noon.—The steamer City of Antwerp, from New York on the 22d ultimo, has arrived.

From Havana and Vera Cruz.

NEW YORK, July 3.—Havana advices of the 29th ult. state that J. M. Morales, late senior partner of the house of J. M. Morales & Co., is to be the new director of the Spanish Bank.

It is reported that several houses will go into liquidation soon.

Several persons are on trial for engaging in the slave trade.

The following vessels arrived at Havana July 29:—Schooner Trojan, brig Duncan, and brig Ben Carver, from Boston, and brig Rinde, from Falmouth.

The latest advices from Hayti represent affairs as very unsatisfactory. Three border towns had pronounced in favor of annexation with St. Domingo. A bill had been passed forbidding the return of all those who left at the time of the evacuation by the Spaniards, unless pardoned.

General Rodriguez was condemned by court martial to be shot, and was executed on the 16th ult.

Advices from Vera Cruz to the 21st ult. state that the city was almost ready to capitulate.

General Santa Anna was a prisoner at Campeachy. Important documents had been found upon his person, and he was under close surveillance.

Carthagena, United States of Colombia, advices to the 9th ult. state that while President Mosquera was returning to his residence after dining with Acosta, he was made a prisoner by his own guard. General Acosta was the leader in the movement, and he then assumed the reins of government until a President should be elected. Mosquera was closely confined, having been proclaimed a traitor.

It is reported that a serious disturbance had occurred in Porto Rico, and a large number of the rioters had been shot.

The Havana sugar market was very active at 8½ reals for Dutch standard No. 12.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—Judges Thompson, Read, and Agnew.—Opinions were delivered in the following cases this morning:—

Bruns's appeal from the Common Pleas of Lancaster county. Opinion by Thompson, J.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company vs. Adams et al. Error to Common Pleas of Juniata county.

The important question of this case is whether the plaintiffs, the father and the mother of the deceased, who lost his life by the culpable negligence of the defendants' servants while transporting him as a passenger on the line of the road, can recover damages on account of his death under the provisions of the acts of Assembly of the 15th of April, 1851, and 26th of April, 1855, he being at the time six or seven and twenty years of age. The Court below gave judgment for the plaintiffs. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Thompson, J.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.—T. B. Dwight, Assistant District Attorney.—Michael Whalen was charged with assault and battery with intent to kill Officer Camac. The officer testified that about 1 o'clock on the morning of June 26 he saw the prisoner in the act of lowering himself from the third-story window of a house in Front street, below Walnut, by means of bed-sheets tied together. Thinking that some foul act had been, or was about to be done, he (the officer) obtained a ladder and climbed up to the second story; thence he proceeded to the third story, and breaking open the door of the room the prisoner was in, arrested him. While going down stairs the prisoner drew a knife and made three cuts at the officer, one of them inflicting a fearful wound.

The defense offered no evidence, but made the following statement:—The prisoner has been a peddler for some time past; he has been followed by men who, he was led to believe, were seeking his life. They had frequently come upon him while he was sleeping, and had forced him to many daring deeds in order to save himself. On the night in question these men were in the house, and had been endeavoring to get into his room; and the prisoner was endeavoring to get out of the window to escape them. When the officer broke open the door, the defendant, almost frantic with fright, attempted to rush down stairs, and was seized by the officer; then, thinking the officer was acting in concert with these men, he attempted to defend himself.

The jury rendered a verdict of guilty of assault and battery.

Neeley vs. Graneham. Error to Common Pleas of Adams county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Thompson, J. Dissented from by Agnew, J.

Pennsylvania Railroad vs. Bruner. Same vs. Cooper. Same vs. Righter. Same vs. Sener. Certiorari to Common Pleas of Lancaster. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Thompson, J.

Bigler vs. Flickinger; and same vs. Bowman. Error to Common Pleas of Cumberland county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Thompson, J.

Walker vs. Benford, for use. Error to Common Pleas of Somerset county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Thompson, J.

Walker, administrator, vs. George Humbert. Error to Common Pleas of Somerset county. Judgment reversed, and venire de novo awarded. Opinion by Thompson, J.

Wilson et al. vs. McKeehan. Error to Common Pleas of Cumberland county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Thompson, J.

The United States Telegraph Company vs. M. G. Winger. Error to Common Pleas of Somerset county. Judgment reversed, and venire de novo awarded. Opinion by Thompson, J.

Reppey et al. vs. Bestem. Error to Common Pleas of Cumberland county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Thompson, J.

Lamberton vs. Glanfier. Error to Common Pleas of Cumberland county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Thompson, J.

Hoffman vs. Groff's Appeal. From Orphans' Court of Lancaster county. Decree affirmed. Opinion by Thompson, J.

Angulugh vs. Coppenhiffer. Error to Common Pleas of York county. Judgment reversed, and venire de novo awarded. Opinion by Thompson, J.

Hoy's Appeal. From Orphan's Court of Cumberland county. Decree affirmed, at cost of appellant below. Opinion by Thompson, J.

Himes vs. Ege. Error to Cumberland county. Writ of error quashed. Opinion by Thompson, J.

Benford, et al., vs. Soheil. Error to Common Pleas of Somerset county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Thompson, J.

Benford, et al., vs. Fichtner, for use. Error to Common Pleas of Somerset county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Thompson, J.

Overseer vs. Palmer. Error to Common Pleas of Bedford county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Thompson, J.

Caseleer vs. Mowry. Error to Common Pleas of Somerset county. Judgment reversed. Opinion by Thompson, J.

Alfred D. Jessup vs. Zachariah K. Loucks and Henry J. Loucks. Error to Common Pleas of York county. Judgment reversed and venire de novo awarded. Opinion by Thompson, J.

By Agnew, J.—Gregg Township vs. William Jamison. Error to Common Pleas of Centre county. Judgment reversed, and v. f. d. n. awarded.

Samuel Sankey vs. Jacob Sankey. Error to Orphans' Court of Centre county. Judgment affirmed.

Sarah Ann Terry vs. John Musser, executor of George W. Terry, deceased. Error to Orphans' Court of Lancaster. Judgment reversed, and Auditor's report confirmed.

Herrick, executor, vs. Hetricks. Error to Common Pleas of Cumberland county. Judgment reversed and entered for defendant.

John B. Bachman vs. Christian S. Kauffman. Appeal from Common Pleas of Lancaster. Decree set aside, and plaintiff's bill dismissed.

Shearer's administrator, vs. York National Bank. Error to Common Pleas of York county. Judgment reversed.

By Agnew, J.—William R. Balston vs. John E. Groff. Error to Common Pleas of Lancaster. Judgment affirmed.

John S. Foltz. Appeal from Orphans' Court of Dauphin county. Decree affirmed.

Hanover Branch Railroad Company vs. William S. Coyle. Error to Common Pleas of